The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1905. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE KANSAS ELECTION.

Frauds in the Returns—Action of Governor Walker in regard to them.

From the Lawrence (Kansas) Herald of Freedom, Oct. 17.

Amidst the multiplicity of reports hourly reaching [illegible] frauds in the late elections, the interference [illegible] soldiers voting, and other grave [illegible] against Governor Walker, we have thought [illegible] to the Governor and the public that we [illegible] into them, and give our readers the [illegible] our own investigations. Our purpose has been to arrive at the *truth*, not to shield the Governor or any person acting in concert with him from deserved censure.

The first charge against Governor Walker represents that he had labored to induce a Missourian by the name of Hearndon to vote at Kickapoo. When [illegible] the report we pronounced it false; because [illegible] was in violation of his instructions from the President, and diametrically opposite to all his [illegible] made repeatedly to the Free-State party and [illegible] generally, and his expressions to us personally. While at Lecompton, the other day we [illegible] to meet Lieut. Cass, of the United States [illegible], a gentleman from New-York, of unimpeachable integrity, and a personal acquaintance of ours. [illegible] Cass, we believe is the aid of the Governor, [illegible] generally accompanied his Excellency on his [illegible] through the Territory. The Lieutenant states [illegible] with Gov. W. at Kickapoo, and that he [illegible] interview with the Governor and Mr. Hearndon [illegible] inquired of Mr. H. if he had [illegible]. The latter [illegible] he had not; that he [illegible]," said the Governor, "[illegible] right [illegible]." This expression is [illegible] with Gov. W.'s action, and advice in regard to [illegible] interference in our elections, and [illegible] late address over his own signature, [illegible] the fact that in carrying out the spirit of the [illegible] he had placed troops at the instance of the [illegible] party, at five points in Kansas, contiguous to the Missouri line, to prevent frauds upon the citizens, and particularly against voting by Missourians. [illegible], then, that the above story is wholly [illegible], and if reported was gotten up for effect.

[illegible] state here, that we were informed weeks ago by Pro-Slavery men, and by persons from Leavenworth and other places along the border, that immediately after the October election a concerted movement would be made by the Pro-Slavery Party to get rid of Governor Walker. This information we have communicated repeatedly to friends, and to the Governor himself. Of course we had no knowledge of the mode of attack; but we felt confident it would be made. We firmly believe that if Mr. Hearndon, or any other men, are making such gross misrepresentations against Governor Walker, they are doing it for effect; that it is a part of the great plan for getting his Excellency out of the way; and that they are desiring to make cats' paws of the Free-State Party to do their dirty work, and from present appearances are likely to be quite successful. The Pro-Slavery Party in the past have not hesitated to resort to fraud and falsehood, and even perjury, to carry out their ends. The tendency of their late gross frauds has not been to give them a better character. We would earnestly caution the public that they be not too hasty in condemning the Governor on flying rumors, and newspaper reports; nor even volunteered and extra-judicial affidavits; for good men have been *lied* down, and others may be. There is danger of striking down our best friends when we allow such instrumentalities to be employed successfully in crushing them.

SOLDIERS VOTING.

It is stated that a large number of United States troops voted under Governor Walker's directions at Kickapoo, and the Leavenworth *Times* devotes a column and a half to that subject. Let us state the facts as we understand them:

When Governor Walker wrote his late address to the people of Kansas, it had been contended, first, that no person could vote at the recent elections without having paid a tax. The Pro-Slavery Grand Jury of Lecompton some two months ago, had so decided in the letter to Judge Cato; he concurred most fully in that opinion. Attorney-General Weir coincided in an elaborate argument. Under this formidable weight of authority Governor Walker addressed the Government at Washington stating most emphatically his opinion that the people could vote without the payment of this tax, and his determination to act on that opinion, with the view, however, to give additional force to his own views he requested those of the President and Cabinet. Now it is manifest that if the authorities had not concurred with Governor Walker in his views, they must have recalled him, and, therefore, he put his office and position at stake on this question, for the benefit of the people of Kansas; but most fortunately, the question was so strongly and clearly argued by the Governor that the President and all his Cabinet—as he tells us in his late address—indorsed his opinion; and in this case of Kansas has been preserved and the People have elected their Delegate to Congress, and their Territorial Legislature, and shall for the first time obtain control of their own affairs, we owe it most distinctly to this very just act on the part of the Governor. Now that the Governor should set about to destroy the work of his own hands seems incredible. What is the evidence to the contrary? It is said that the Governor interferes so far as to direct the troops, as stated above, to vote at Kickapoo against the Free-State Party. We would here ask, [illegible] as Governor Walker had 2,100 troops under his command, why he did not induce them *all* [illegible] instead of the forty, as alleged, at Kickapoo only? Now we [illegible] the facts will turn out to be substantially as follows: When Gov. W. was preparing his address as to the qualification of voters, the first question which naturally presented itself to his consideration was this: As the organic act permits the Territorial Legislature of Kansas to prescribe the qualification of voters at every election but the first, does the proviso of the organic act prohibit soldiers and persons attached to the army "*by reason of their being on service therein*" from voting at the first, or all subsequent elections? This question was decided in our favor, as his address fully shows. Now the Territorial enactment of Feb. 20, 1857, declares that "*all citizens of the United States, who have resided in the Territory six months before the election, and none other, shall be permitted to vote.*" The question—how was this organic law to be reconciled with the Territorial act on this point? We understand that they were reconciled thus: that soldiers and persons attached to the army could not vote "by reason of their being on service therein," but if they possessed all the qualification of voters independent of such service, and were citizens of the United States, and had a *bona fide* residence of six months next preceding the election in the Territory, they had *a right to vote, under the Territorial law.* That is if a soldier, teamster, or mechanic resided with his family in Missouri, he should not vote by reason of his being on service here; but if such soldier, teamster or mechanic was a *bona fide* resident here, independent of such service, especially if prior to his enlistment, and had no other residence but this for the six months next preceding the election he had a right to vote, not as a soldier, but as a *resident citizen*.

These, too, were Gov. Reeder's views, as we chance to know, under the same organic law, as several officers at Fort Riley were *permitted to vote* as early as 1855, under the same constitution; and this right has never been previously questioned. Gov. W., however, as we understand, did not wish the soldiers to vote; indeed, we are told, when this question was discussed at Fort Leavenworth for several days preceding the election, *Gov. W. expressed a hope that the soldiers would not vote*, though he gave no orders on the subject, and had no right to give any. Now, how did any of them come to vote? We may state, the election having passed off quietly at Leavenworth on the first day, and going off with equal quietness on the second, the Governor, as we understand from Lieut. Cass, some time after dinner on the second day, rode to Kickapoo, not to participate in any barbecue, for none was given there; not to take any part in the election, nor to interfere in any way in the proceedings, but to see that everything was passing off quietly there, and then to return to the Fort. Shortly after arriving at Kickapoo, as we have the statement from Lieut. Cass, the Governor was informed *that several soldiers who had obtained leave of absence from the camp had voted, and they had actually voted the Free-State ticket.* Governor Walker was then urged by citizens to withdraw the expression of his wishes in order that the other soldiers, if they desired, might also participate in the election. After considerable delay and hesitation, he did consent, provided those soldiers only should vote, who, independent of their being in the service, had the citizenship and evidence required by law. And a few of them, our Free-State friends say, to the number of 40, did vote; but how they voted, or for whom, Governor W. declares, as Lieutenant Cass states, he never knew, and does not know how they voted, as the Governor rode away immediately to the Fort, and the election was then drawing to a close; but even if they all voted the Pro-Slavery ticket, which is absolutely denied, it would not change the result, either for Delegate to Congress, or Territorial Legislature, or any county officer.

Lieut. Cass also states that none of the officers went to the polls, and that they did not even intimate to the men which way their own political proclivities lay, but only gave permission to go to the polls, to such men as desired it, and their opinion is that not [illegible].

But how as to Johnson County, which does not change the result as regards the Territorial Legislature? [illegible] Governor Walker, at the request of the Free-State Party, sent a strong force, consisting of a battery and three companies of artillery, equal to a force of 1,200 men, under the command of Col. Brooks, formerly of Massachusetts, himself a Free-State man, to Shawnee, in Johnson County, the supposed point of danger, to prevent illegal voting, especially from Missouri. Westport, in Missouri, but three miles distant from the Shawnee Precinct, was the anticipated point for the concentration of the Missourians, and from this point, originally, they intended to come. This was evident from previous experience, as well as from what occurred before and after the election. Col. Brooks arrived at Shawnee the day before the election. When Col. B. arrived he stated that he was called upon by the celebrated Col. Titus, and also by a Mr. Anderson, of Westport, who complained bitterly of the stationing of the troops there, and said that "The people would be compelled to vote at the point of the bayonet."

Col. B., however, remained firm at his post, exhibiting Gov. W.'s address against foreign voters as his letter of instructions. What followed? Why *the Missourians changed their place of voting and went on the second day to Oxford*, which is twelve miles distant from Shawnee, and some fifteen from Westport, a [illegible] on the borders of Missouri opposite the town of Little Santa Fe. *Here the fraud was perpetrated, not on the first, but quietly on the second day of the election.* Indeed we do not believe any of these votes were given, but were merely entered and counted as such, as appears by the certificates on file at Lecompton, to the number of 1,628 on this second day, which was impossible, or even one-half that number, to be polled on one day. Now it is upon the Oxford precinct of Johnson county that a majority, of the votes for the Territorial Delegates to Congress, probably, and certainly a majority of the delegates to the Territorial Legislature will turn. If this Oxford precinct is rejected, the People will have the Delegate and the Territorial Legislature, and *the result will mainly depend upon the action of Gov. Walker.* If he is true to the solemn pledges contained in his inaugural address, in his Topeka speeches, and his late proclamation on the tax question, he will reject this fraudulent return with scorn and indignation. This we firmly believe he will do from his past course. Indeed if he did not wish the people to rule Kansas, why did he issue his address on the tax question, which address, if we do succeed, issued under the most trying circumstances, will have given us peace and victory?

We are happy to learn that a protest has been signed and forwarded to the Governor and Secretary in regard to these Oxford returns, which will be found in another column. If the Governor proves false to his pledges, and not till then, will be the time to seek other modes of redress.

If the last resort of Freemen shall become necessary, let us at least first know whether Governor Walker will not do his whole duty, and render the last alternative unnecessary.

Let us have our right, "*peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must.*"

Protest Against the Frauds in Johnson County.

To His Excellency R. J. Walker, Governor, and Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, Secretary of the Territory of Kansas:

The undersigned, citizens of the Sixth Council and Tenth Representative Districts, in the said Territory of Kansas, beg leave respectfully to represent, that at the election held on the 5th inst. for Delegate to Congress, members of the Legislative Assembly and other public offices, gross frauds were committed in the returns for Oxford Precinct, by which a large number of votes, to wit: about 1,628 were returned, purporting to be polled at that Precinct, where, your memorialists have good cause to believe, and do believe, there were not to exceed 100 legal votes. They have information in which they place full confidence, that on the 5th day of October there were only about 91 votes polled; that on the day *following*, when it is purported some 1,538 votes were polled, there were no considerable number of persons in attendance or around the polls through the day; indeed they have information that not to exceed from twenty to thirty persons were around the polls of the said Oxford Precinct at any time during the 6th day of October. They would further state that they have satisfactory evidence that the population of Johnson County is too sparse to contain a population so great as is represented to be polled at that Precinct. They are assured, too, that a vast majority of the names attached to the returns are not known in Johnson County. To this they would add the fact that the said Oxford Precinct is situated on the borders of the Territory, within a *few rods of the Territorial line*, and that the town of Little Santa Fe, in Missouri, is contiguous to said Precinct, and that if any such number of votes were polled, your memorialists believe they were polled by non-residents of the Territory of Kansas. They also are confident that such a large number of votes could not have been polled at one Precinct, and by any one set of officers within the time limited by law.

We would also state that Johnson County, and Oxford precinct in particular, is within the *limits of an Indian Territory*, which is specially reserved by the organic act out of the Territory of Kansas: that such Territory was unopen for legal settlement on the 5th and 6th days of October last, and remains the same at this time, and that no legal settlements can be made within said reservation now, nor could not on the day, nor at any time prior to said election.

Your memorialists, legal voters of said Representative and Council Districts, would respectfully *protest* against the vote of said Oxford precinct being counted in the returns for the Eighth Council and Tenth Representative Districts, or for Delegate to Congress, for the reasons of fraud and illegality set forth in the above, and for other reasons which may appear. They ask his Excellency the Governor, and his Honor the Secretary, to take such action as their judgment may suggest, to inquire into the truth of our said allegations, and to do such other things in the premises as will secure us against fraud, and give to the actual *bona fide* residents of the Territory and Districts a voice in directing their own affairs. All of which is respectfully submitted.

G. W. SMITH,	SAM. WALKER,
GEO. FORD,	S. C. TOLLS,
ALBERT NEWMAN,	T. SAMPSON,
HENRY BROWN,	W. H. DUNCAN,
C. HORNSBY,	H. W. BAKER,
JOHN M. COE,	P. W. WOODWARD,
H. C. HEMMENWAY,	GAIUS JENKINS,
S. W. ELDRIDGE,	CLARK STEARNS,
E. A. EDWARDS,	J. B. TANEY,
M. SOLOMON,	R. M. WILKINSON,
GEO. W. HUNT,	E. D. LADD,
L. L. CURTIS,	GEO. C. CHANDLER,
AUG. WATTLES,	W. B. JUDSON,
ERASTUS HEATH,	JAS. F. LEGATE,
J. F. GRISWOLD,	JAS. CHRISTIAN.

INQUIRY INTO THE FRAUDULENT VOTING.

The *Herald of Freedom* says:

Gov. Walker and Secretary Stanton were on Wednesday on their way to the border, to inquire in person in regard to the fraudulent election returns from the Oxford precinct, in Johnson county. They exhibit the poll books, which are upward of 40 feet in length. On inquiry they found, as they report, about 120 of the first votes polled, residents of the county; the balance of the names are unknown to anybody in the region, and are merely fictitious names, entered for the occasion.

Proclamation of Governor Walker—The Returns from Oxford Precinct Thrown Out.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

St. Louis, Monday, Oct. 26.

A protest, signed by several prominent citizens of Kansas, was filed on the 15th inst. against the fraudulent returns from Oxford Precinct, Johnston County; and in reply to it, after a personal examination, Messrs. Walker and Stanton publish a proclamation in the *Herald of Freedom* of the 20th, in which they express a determination to reject the entire vote of Oxford, and to give certificates to the Free-State candidates.

The proclamation produced intense excitement amongst the extreme Pro-Slavery men, and threats of vengeance against Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton were made.

On the 19th inst., a protest was made against assembling the Constitutional Convention, by a Mass Convention of the people at Lecompton.

The Central America.

The Executive Committee appointed to distribute the *Central America* relief fund have decided to make donations to the Captain, officers and crew of the brig *Marine*, of Boston, as follows: Captain, $600; first officer, $100; second officer, $80; first cook, $70; second cook, $66; four seamen, $50 each; also a gold watch to the Captain, and a silver medal to each of the officers.

The sum of two hundred dollars has been contributed by the children in the public schools of Cincinnati to the fund for the relief of the family of Lieut. Herndon, of the lost *Central America*.

A special commission has been organized, under the auspices of the New-York Board of Underwriters, to inquire into and report upon the causes of the loss of the *Central America*. The commission was organized about a fortnight ago, but its sessions have been secret; and, therefore, no satisfactory information can be obtained relative to its proceedings. At its head is Commodore M. C. Perry, U. S. N., and associated with him are Capt. Ezra Nye, formerly commander of the late Collins steamship *Pacific*, and the Presidents of several of the Insurance Companies. Mr. I. W. Dyer is Secretary of the commission. The sessions are held daily at the Insurance Buildings, corner of Wall and William streets, and the questions propounded to witnesses, and the answers thereto, are reduced to writing. Among the witnesses who have been examined are Mr. Frazer, Mr. Black, Mr. Ashby and Mr. McCarty, (the engineer of one of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers,) who was on board the *Central America* at the time of the disaster.

The Storm.

The wind yesterday morning was from N. N. E. with occasional rain. During Sunday night it blew at intervals from N. E. very heavy. The vessels at anchor in the North River and at Quarantine dragged their anchors, but without receiving any damage. The tide, in consequence of the N. E. wind, was very high, flooding a number of the piers on the east side of the town. A quantity of flour on Pier No. 7 received considerable damage from the heavy rain. Several cellars on the East and North Rivers are filled with water. We do not learn of any damage received by the vessels at the piers.

Found Drowned.—The body of an unknown man was found yesterday, floating in the dock foot of Fulton Ferry. He had on a black frock coat, dark pants and cloth vest, and was about thirty years of age, and appeared to have been in the water but a short time. From having a pair of scissors in his pocket, he is supposed to have been a clerk, or a tailor, or a mail reader on a newspaper.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 46 Wall-st., and 121 Broadway

From Salt Lake City.

HOSTILE DECLARATIONS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

St. Louis, Monday, Oct. 26.

The *Republican* publishes a discourse delivered by Heber C. Kimball, of Salt Lake City, Aug. 30, in which strong grounds are taken against the United States Government, and a determination is expressed to resist their troops to the last extremity. The Mormon "Children" are called upon to arm themselves, and people generally are exhorted to lay up grain and otherwise prepare for the conflict. During the discourse, Kimball says: "We are the kingdom of God and the State of Deseret, and will have Brigham Young for Governor just so long as he lives."

Young made a speech equally bold in its declarations of hostility against the United States.

Robbery in New-Haven, Conn.

New-Haven, Monday, Oct. 26.

Capt. George S. Hine, at 4 o'clock this morning, while on his way to his schooner, the *Isabella Dart*, bound for Albany, had a bag thrown over his head by two men, who then robbed him of $1,220. Of this sum there were five $100 bills of the Blackstone Bank, R. I.; two $100 bills of the Quinnipiac Bank, and one $100 bill of the Mechanics' Bank of New-Haven. The robbers are yet undiscovered.

Effects of the Gale.

LOSS OF THE SCHR. CHRISTIANA.

Oswego, October 26.

The wind has been blowing a heavy gale here all day. The schr. Christiana, from Canada, with Barley, was driven on shore, and is a total wreck. Her crew were saved.

THE BRIG GEN. WORTH ASHORE.

Cleveland, (O.,) Monday, Oct. 26.

The brig *Gen. Worth*, with a cargo of iron ore from Superior, went ashore west of the piers last night, and is badly damaged. She is insured.

The Case of James O. Brayman.

Chicago, Monday, Oct. 26.

James O. Brayman appeared before the U. S. Court and plead guilty to the indictment charging him with purloining letters from the Post-Office. His sentence was deferred.

Destructive Fire at Port Stanley, C. W.

Port Stanley, C. W., Monday, Oct. 26.

A fire, this morning, destroyed the steamer *Free Trader*, the schooner *Buchanan*, the warehouses of Routh & Davidson and Williams & Thompson, and many other buildings. Loss very heavy. Mostly insured.

The Schooner Ann Gardner.

Norfolk, Monday, Oct. 26.

The schooner *Ann Gardner*, from Kingston, bound to New-York, has arrived here looking badly and with loss of sails.

Upsetting of a Canoe and Loss of Life.

Montreal, October 26.

A canoe containing twelve persons, upset above the city last evening. Seven lives were lost.

Weather at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Monday, Oct. 26.

We have had a severe rain-storm here all day, but about 10 P. M. it began to clear up and the stars came out.

The Manufacture of Bread.

The importance of having clean, wholesome and healthy bread, produced with economy and dispatch, cannot be overrated, and as our attention has lately been called to the apparatus of M. Rolland, which is now used extensively in France, and also throughout the continent of Europe, and to a limited extent in this City, we have deemed it pertinent to present the features of its claimed superiority. In the first place, by Rolland's process, the dough is prepared in a mechanical kneading trough, which consists of a hollow wooden cylinder, lined with plates of tinned iron, or made entirely of plate and cast iron, with a horizontal axis resting on each of the ends, or lateral faces, and armed with two rows of curved blades, alternately long and short. These blades, perpendicular or oblique to the axis, form two racks, or frames of open work, curved in opposite directions and regularly arranged in counterpart. The whole is put in motion by a fly-wheel and crank, which can be turned by a man without difficulty. This trough answers as well for the preparation of the raising as for the making of the dough. Its operation is as prompt as it is effectual. In fifteen minutes it transforms more than a barrel of flour into a dough perfectly uniform and light, free from lumps and dry pellets of flour, which hand-kneading will never do. As all parts of the dough are worked at the same time, the whole mass of flour necessarily becomes promptly and accurately mingled with the water. Evaporation is thus prevented, and not the smallest particle of flour can be lost. But the advantages of this system are not only in the saving of labor and material, or in the superior manner in which the work is performed, but also in the cleanliness of the bread, as it is free from all the impurities of the hand, or more shameful practice of feet-kneading—as perspiration, saliva, etc. And as the dough is perfectly and uniformly kneaded, it is always the same in quality.

A hot-air oven, with a revolving floor, is the remaining feature of the Rolland apparatus, which is arranged as follows: it is of a circular form, and heated by means of an independent furnace, which thus admits of any combustible material being used. From this furnace the smoke circulates around the inclosure reserved for the baking of the bread, by means of cast-iron tubes in the lower part, vertical flues laid in the thickness of the walls, and a double metallic ceiling, which supersedes the top, or upper part, of the old ovens. The bottom part is moved horizontally and vertically, and constitutes a revolving platform of iron-work, covered with a layer of baked clay. A handle, or winch, very easily transmits to the pivots of this floor the movement of rotation, and brings successively to the mouth of the oven, within sight of the eye and reach of the hand, the place which each loaf should occupy. The distribution of the heat is perfect; a thermometer measures its intensity, and indicates, in an invariable manner, the moment at which the bread ought to be put into the oven. A gas-burner or a lamp, placed in one of its sides, throws its rays constantly into the interior of the oven. The baking is perfect, regular and continuous; every loaf is exposed at the same time to the heat of the oven, and there being no embers or ashes for the crust to come in contact with, it is always strictly clean. In comparison with the common system of baking, the advantages of the Rolland Oven is, in a discontinuance of the drying of wood before heating; the means of making use of every kind of combustible material; spontaneous collection of the living embers, doing away with the fatigue of drawing them out, while the excessive heat endangers the health of the workmen; wonderful economy in the expense of heating; suppression of many risks of fire; discontinuance of the laborious cleanings of the floor of the oven at every operation; an easier plan of putting in and drawing the bread out of the oven; shorter and more manageable implements, and a more suitable system of lighting; a baking which is regular, capable of being prolonged, and very easy to manage; the production of loaves free from all traces of ashes, coal or fluorage—in a word, a very good quality, with a fine appearance and perfect cleanliness; heating of the water necessary for the preparation of the dough by means of heat which, by the old plan, is lost; lastly, a wonderful saving of labor, most readily appreciable in large concerns.

Although in very general use in France, and to a certain extent in England, Austria, Venetia, Croatia, Istria, Dalmatia, Bohemia, Hungary, Lombardy, Belgium, Prussia, Sardinia, Switzerland, Turkey, Africa, Egypt, the Brazils, etc., yet from circumstances the apparatus of M. Rolland has not been extensively introduced in the United States. However, the patents having now passed into the hands of most responsible parties, who will present the subject in its proper light, there can be no reasonable doubt of its very extensive adoption. In fact, practical bakers, who will give this kneader and oven a careful inspection, will be readily convinced of their superiority over any other means for the perfect and economical production of bread. The machinery and process have been examined by many scientific bodies and Boards of Government officers, and in every instance have received the highest approbation. The Academy of Sciences, of the Institute of France, appointed a special commission who practically tested these inventions of M. Rolland. The decision was most elaborate in their favor, and the result was that at the exhibition of the Society for the Encouragement of National Industry, at its general meeting on the 11th of August, 1852, was awarded M. Rolland a *Platina Medal*.

The resident owners of M. Rolland's patents for the United States are A. Bernard, Esq., civil engineer, No. 51 Dey-street, and Elias Ponvert, Esq., merchant, No. 67 Water-street. Either of these gentlemen will exhibit and give detailed descriptions of the apparatus and the process pursued. The kneader and oven are also on exhibition, at the Fair of the American Institute in the Crystal Palace. G.

Oh, the Weather!

If the political season was never, as people say, known to be so dull as in the present Fall campaign,—if, in other words, the panic has killed politics—we can readily believe that for the last three days the weather has garroted the panic. It may recover again—it undoubtedly will; but it has suffered a severe encounter, and got the worst of it. As is said of young children, when a new baby is born, its "nose has been put out of joint." The main topic yesterday, as far as our observation has extended,—(and we dispatched a crowd of reporters to the business part of the City, to pick up facts and draw conclusions,)—was not the scarcity of money, but the lack of umbrellas.

It began to rain early on Saturday night, and at this present writing, midnight on Monday, there has been no cessation. People interested in suspension of specie, are now praying for suspension of rain. What with the panic and the weather together, our country readers may imagine, if they can, the countenances of their town cousins, and the deserted condition of the streets. Ladies cannot even get abroad to assist a tradesman in ruining himself and family by selling goods fifty per cent. below cost price. The gutters are converted into conduits. The narrow streets in the lower part of the town are become canals, from which those of us who have not traveled may get some idea of Venice. Actually, for three days we have now been enduring some of the most exceptional weather we have ever had to afflict us, though taken as a panacea for the panic,—as a subject of conversation and complaint, affording relief to the monotonous grumbling about "Hard Times," it is quite refreshing and beneficial.

Amusements.

Laura Keene's Theatre.—A play of remarkable denseness, and unusual specific gravity was produced here last night. It is called "Birds of Prey," and comes from the pen of M. Wray, who, according to the play-bill, is "a young dramatic author of great promise,"—fortunately, for us, located in London. We do not usually find fault with the judgment of Miss Keene; her selection of pieces is excellent, more particularly so, when we consider the number which she produces at her handsome little house. But in the present instance we do most positively object to the humiliation of her artists; want only to humiliated in the production of a piece wherein they cannot by any possibility appear to advantage.

We presume that "Birds of Prey" is Mr. Wray's first work. It bears evidence of intense elaboration, but it is the elaboration of dullness; the laborious effort to strike fire out of lead. We suspect, too, that the play has been cut down extensively, and imagine that in its original form it must have been at least twelve acts long. It would take that, we should fancy, to satisfy the author's sense of proportion, judging by the skeleton preserved by Miss Keene, which is as remarkable for its natural cavities as for its unnatural dryness.

We have no desire to speak critically of a work which is beneath criticism. It is sufficient to say that "Birds of Prey" is intended to be an intense drama of the ultra French school; that it is crowded with inconsistencies; that it is constructed on no known principles of dramatic progression; that its characterizations are utterly absurd; and finally, that as a whole it is the most cheerless mass of boyish inconsistency and twaddle that has ever been put on this stage. The plot is so incomprehensible that an audience of Philadelphia lawyers would fail to make anything of it. We presume that the manuscript has some merit not perceptible from the footlights. How otherwise can we account for its production by Miss Keene?

It is not necessary to speak of the acting, except that it saved the second act, and was as good as could be expected under the circumstances.

The Cartmen and the Times.

If it were possible for any one to doubt the hardness of the times, and the almost general suspension of business, the skeptic, whoever he might be, would only have to take a survey of the business portion of the City south of Wall-street. He might fancy at first that the Mayor had enforced the City ordinance against encumbering the sidewalks, for nowhere in such streets as Broad, Beaver, Pearl, Exchange-place, or any thoroughfare in that locality, will he be in danger of striking his shins against huge pine boxes, or tumbling headforemost over bales of goods. Nor, if he is in a hurry, will his patience be put to proof by having to wait while a cart backed up to the door of a warehouse, delivers its load. He may adopt almost any rate of speed he chooses with little danger of being brought to a halt. But while such is the case with the sidewalk, it is altogether otherwise with the road. There idle carts are congregated like rowdies round a Sixth Ward groggery door. Our Reporter on the last fair day counted thirty-six of them in Broad-street, in the block between Wall-street and Exchange-place, while in the same space there were but four carts having goods upon them. Between Exchange-place and Beaver-street business was a little more brisk, inasmuch as there were only eighteen unemployed carts, and as many as seven engaged in delivering or removing goods. From Broad, at the corner of Stone-street, a brisk business seemed going on in the flour trade, no less than nine carts being engaged in removing flour and grain from the stores of Van Syckel & Co. and Lane & Mangam's. In Beaver-street there were thirty-seven carts unemployed, and only five employed, while in Pearl-street the number of unemployed carts was so great that our Reporter missed an accurate computation.

The drivers of these carts uniformly state that never within their recollection have the times at this season of the year, when a brisk Fall business ought to be going on, been so dull. Usually in this month the difficulty is for merchants to find carts. Now, the cartmen can scarcely find at any hour of the day a single merchant that requires his services. The outlook in the coming Winter, for this class of useful and hard-working men, is very drear indeed.

Progress of Business Elsewhere—Charitable Movements.

The Massachusetts Corporation run their works four days in the week, and have stock in hand to last till January. The Boston *Traveller* contradicts the report that the Directors have voted to stop.

The Salisbury Manufacturing Company have reduced the pay of operatives 15 per cent.

Conger's paper mill at Bloomfield, N. J., has resumed operations, and the pasteboard and oakum factory of Wheeler & Co., in the same town, is also about to resume.

The Essex paper mills, which recently discharged some hands, and reduced the wages of others, will shortly resume full work and full pay.

The Norfolk *Argus* says: "We have been pained to chronicle two heavy discharges of workmen from the Gosport Navy-Yard within a week, and we fear, without aid from the Government in the shape of an immediate order for the building of the steam sloop which the Department has determined to have built here, there will be more to follow."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* intimates that a number of employers in that city, who discharged their hands in a panic, are recovering from their fright, and are beginning to ask whether they are not likely to be losers by their stoppage of work. They prove not to have been so badly hurt as they thought. There is a prospect of speedy resumption in several quarters.

The Germans of Philadelphia held a mass meeting on Sunday in reference to the times. The call for the meeting was inflammatory, but the proceedings were peaceable. A Committee of twenty-five was appointed to concert further measures, and another meeting is to be held on Friday.

A Philadelphia baker, benevolently disposed, announces that he will distribute to the poor 500 loaves of bread every Wednesday and Saturday during the Winter.

It is announced in St. John, N. B., that in future the Government of that Province will draw specie from England instead of bills. The coffers of all the banks have likewise been stiffly replenished to meet any demand that might be likely to be made upon them. There is more specie now in the city than there has been for many years.

A sewing-machine establishment in Philadelphia proffers to the Benevolent Societies of the city the free use of its rooms and machinery until the first of February, to make up clothing for the poor.

Young Men's Christian Association.

The monthly meeting of this Association was held on Monday evening at the Chapel of the University. Mr. Cephas Brainard was called to the Chair, and Mr. Eugene Thompson was elected Secretary. After the usual introductory exercises new members were proposed. The Corresponding Secretary stated that a meeting of 600 had been held in Lawrence, Mass., and addressed by the Mayor. Reports from Belfast, Ireland, were made that an encouraging work was going on in that city and its vicinity. Edward Corderoy, Esq., a Vice-President of the London association, had arrived on a visit to the Christian Association of this country. Dr. Cassee, from the American Sunday School Union, made a report in relation to the Madaii family at Florence, and the Protestant families in France; he also presented the plan of a new chapel, to be built in Paris. He advised that there should be unity among all Protestants abroad, of every denomination, using the Episcopal service and the dissenting service alternately. This was now done in some cases, and with favorable results. The following resolution was passed:

"That there be a Committee of five to confer with the American and Foreign Christian Union, respecting the proposed action of that Society in the purchase of chapels for the use of Protestants in Paris."

Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, lately returned from Europe, whither he went as a delegate of the Association, addressed the meeting. He described his visits to the London Bible Classes, Christian Associations, Ragged Schools and Sabbath Schools of London, where he saw some things which he wished adopted among the Christian young men of this City. He particularly eulogized the social manner in which John Bull mingles his tea and toast with his religion as well as his business, on which he has grown stout. He also wished to see a system of lectures adopted here akin to the Annual Exeter Hall Lectures, in which the first men in church and state took an active part. If the young men of our City were to be saved from Negro buffoonery and the tiers of the Theatre, the doors of library and lecture rooms must be thrown wide open.

Notwithstanding the moist nature of the weather, there was a full and deeply interested meeting.

The Synod of Virginia on Slavery.

We have previously noticed the resolution of the Virginia Synod to withdraw from further connection with the General Assembly of the New-School Presbyterian Church. The Synod subsequently resolved to coöperate in the organization of the "United Synod," to meet at Knoxville in April next. Among the prominent debaters was Rev. Dr. Boyd, who has occupied a leading position throughout this controversy.

Action was also taken on the affairs of the American Tract Society. The Synod was addressed by Rev. Jonathan Cross, General Agent of the Society for the State of Maryland, and, after he had been awarded a hearing, the following resolution was adopted:

That since the recent action of the Executive Committee of the American Tract Society, to adhere strictly to the letter and spirit of the constitution of said Society, we recommend the objects and agents of the Society to the continued confidence of the Churches.

The final determination of the Synod in reference to secession is in the form of a declaration, bearing the following signatures: J. N. Danforth, J. D. Mitchell, O. Treadwell, A. H. H. Boyd, J. R. Grattan, and William Herring.

Should the Knoxville meeting resolve upon a separate organization, there will then be *five divisions* of the Presbyterian Church in the United States—the Old and New Schools, and the Richmond, Missouri and Knoxville splits. The latest splits are all from the New School body—the Old School, from which the New itself was separated twenty years ago, having since that time refused to entertain the question of Slavery at the meetings of the General Assembly. The next convocation of the New School Assembly will probably show a considerable diminution in numbers.

Captain Parmalee, of the Middlesex.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I find, in the Times of this morning, that Mr. James Rea avows himself the author of the charges of cruelty made in a previous communication against Captain Parmalee, of the ship *Middlesex*, during her voyage from Liverpool in February last.

As Capt. P. sailed for Liverpool a week ago, he cannot reply to Mr. Rea's letter, in which these charges are repeated. I desire, therefore, merely to call the attention of the public to the fact that he has already given them an explicit denial, in a letter published under his own signature, in the Times of the 19th last; and no one who knows him will believe him capable either of making false statements or of cruelty to any human being. As Capt. P. acknowledged in his card, there was severe punishment inflicted upon the sailors of the *Middlesex*,—but no more than was absolutely necessary to compel them to do work without which the hundreds of her passengers, Mr. James Rea included, must inevitably have gone to the bottom. Mr. R. speaks lightly of the perils of the voyage, and the damage to the ship, *now*, when he *is safe* ashore, through the efforts of the very man whom he defames and slanders;—but he did not *think so then*.

What private wrongs Mr. Rea may fancy he has sustained at Capt. P.'s hands I do not know. The question is narrowed down to one of veracity between the two,—and there I am quite willing to leave it, as will be also every

FRIEND OF CAPT. PARMALEE.

The Nicaraguan Minister.

New-York, Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I find in your paper a communication over the signature of "Carlos," a pretended Nicaraguan, insinuating that Mr. Irisarri, Minister from Guatemala and Salvador, and also appointed representative of Nicaragua, has been sold, as well as General Jerez, to Mr. White. Turn the wheel, and the sale will be Mr. Black, and Brown, and Red,—since any name is good for a purchaser,—good as that of "Carlos," Nicaraguanized by the wand of the *Conquistador* Walker.

With ineffable pleasure this Don "Carlos" perceives that the Government of the United States will not recognize the actual Government of Nicaragua, and in this, he is a Walkerite indeed, since among them there is no other Government for Nicaragua than that of Walker.

But "Carlos" develops new ideas in Democracy. He would have foreign Ministers appointed by the people; hence, in his view, from the time of Franklin to that of Soulé, no United States Minister has been legally appointed. He insists, also, that the ambassadors of a Republic should have been upon its soil; and in accordance with this principle neither Gallatin, Soulé, Belmont, Sullivan, nor others who, like them, were not born in the United States, had any right to the positions which they have filled. Nor should Nicaragua have been represented by Marcoleta, Costa Rica by the two Molinas, nor Chile and Salvador by Irisarri, who had the right to represent only Guatemala. This idea of "Carlos" may be good, politic and geographical, but it is not Nicaraguan, for in that Republic the [illegible] have [illegible] to any [illegible] in the [illegible]. Such was the case with the legitimately-elected President Don Fruto Chamorro, like Irisarri, a Guatemalan.

And now, Mr. Editor, in order that your journal may not resemble the statue of Pasquino, pray give these lines a place in answer to the letter of "Carlos," that the public may have at least [illegible] course on the [illegible]. Respectfully, yours,

CARLOS [illegible].

Charitable Relief.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to an inquiry in your issue of the 23d inst., over the signature of "[illegible]," as to the proper places to send cast-off clothing, &c., for distribution among the needy. [illegible] answer the inquiry by naming the "Children's Aid Society," a most excellent Association and [illegible] conducted; but permit me to draw attention to the efforts of St. George's Mission, connected with the Chapel of that name, corner of Beekman and Cliff streets. Situated in the midst of a poor population, [illegible] perhaps, more than any other, need the kind offices and charitable gifts of those who have them to spare, its Directors will thankfully receive gifts of clothing of every description, and apply them to the relief of the many and now daily increasing applicants for relief. All goods sent to the Mission Office, St. George's Chapel, corner of Beekman and Cliff streets, will be thankfully acknowledged. [illegible]

Political Intelligence.

There was a meeting of Democrats of the Sixth Senatorial District at Jefferson Market Assembly Rooms, last evening, to ratify the nomination of Richard Schell (brother of the Collector) for State Senator. Speeches were made by Messrs. McMurray, T. F. Meagher, Hiram Walbridge, Col. Muse and others.

Pennsylvania Official.—The following is the official vote of Pennsylvania at the late election:
Governor—Wilmot, Rep., 143,881; Packer, Dem., 186,664; Hazlehurst, Am., 28,277. Packer over Wilmot, 41,[illegible]; Packer's majority over all, 13,[illegible].
Canal Commissioner—Millward, Rep., 139,[illegible]; Strickland, Dem., 188,[illegible]; Linderman, Am., 28,[illegible]. Strickland's majority over all, 10,[illegible].

The Whig Assembly Convention of the Third District met on Thursday evening. (Hon. M. [illegible], Esq., in the Chair, and D. Oakley, Secretary.) On motion, James S. [illegible] was nominated for Assembly.

Hon. Addison Gardiner is the Democratic candidate for State Senator in the Monroe County District.

A. B. Williams is the Republican nominee for the State Senate in the Wayne County District.

Ex-Governor Throop has been nominated for the Assembly by the Democrats in Cayuga County.

Fires.

Fire in James-street—Twelve Horses Burned.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the rear of No. 68 James-street, in a row of frame stables, owned by James Cassidy, and occupied by several cartmen. When the firemen arrived at the place there was such a dense smoke in the alley-way leading to the stables that they were unable to effect an entrance, and the stables were accordingly entirely destroyed. Twelve horses in the stables were burned to death. The upper part, over the stables, was occupied by Wm. Baker as a carpenter's shop. His loss was about $[illegible], on which there was no insurance. The loss on the stables was about $1,500. Insured for $[illegible]. The names of the owners of the horses, and their value, are as follows:

Thomas O'Brien, one horse, $150; Wm. Kennedy, one horse, $200; Thomas Gallagher, one horse, $200; James Lee, one horse, $150; J. Connolly, one horse, $150; Pat. Ryan, one horse, $150; Wm. Malone, one horse, $150; Michael Buckley, one horse, $100; Thomas Ladd, one horse, $100; Anthony Hays, one horse, $60; Wm. Carrol, one horse, $[illegible]; unknown, one horse, $100. Total, $1,[illegible].

None of the cartmen were insured, and the loss falls heavily on them, as they depended on their horses for a means of livelihood. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Mr. Baker, Fire Marshal, will enter into an investigation of the case to-day.

Troubles of the Utah Expedition.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

The following extract from a letter from an officer in the army will be read with interest:

Fort Kearney, N. T., Sunday, Oct. 4, 1857.

The Commandant for the Department of Utah passed here Thursday a week since—a very pleasant gentleman indeed, Col. A. S. Johnson, of the 2d Cavalry Regiment, now in Texas. He came to this place in seven days from Leavenworth, and expected to be in Utah—that is, Salt Lake City—in thirty days. He found the grass so much better than he had expected that he confidently looked forward to all of the troops ordered out to pass safely through the mountains into the valley before the Winter sets in. Since he passed by we have received some news per Government express from above Fort Laramie, the purport of which is that there is no grass at all between the last-named place and Green River, a distance of *four hundred miles*. The contractors for delivering the Commissary and Quartermaster's supplies, (Messrs. Russell and Waddell,) are losing large numbers of their cattle, and the trains accompanying the different commands that have gone by Fort Laramie could make only twelve miles a day. We look for the six companies ordered out as an escort to the Governor and suite to-morrow. They cannot make over eighteen miles a day, and will be detained [illegible] making the trip. I do not believe that they can get their horses through at all this Winter, and perhaps a great many of the men will perish for the want of protection. I know that there will be an abundance of snow by the middle of this month in the passes through which they have to go.

The Buffalo Earthquake.

From the Commercial Advertiser, Saturday.

About 2½ o'clock P. M. yesterday, everybody knows the time, for it was just after [illegible], there came a shock, apparently from the [illegible], which people at once recognized [illegible]. Those walking on the street did not feel it. Some standing still felt the jar of the ground beneath them, and looked to see what [illegible] omnibus made such a noise. But in buildings there was a fright. Those on the ground floor felt the jar and waving of the walls, and saw crockery dancing on the dinner tables. China rattling in the closets, [illegible] (in one instance,) falling, while in another a dilapidated chimney parted with a few of its topmost bricks. The further up from the ground the greater the shock. In fourth and fifth stories there was a sensible tottering of brick walls, and tools rolled from the benches of workmen to the floor. There was a general scamper to the street, and for a moment all manner of questions about what hogshead of sugar had broken loose, what jibboom of a vessel ran into water-side buildings, what fire-proof safe had fallen, what boiler had burst, or what powder-magazine had blown up. But the borborygmous (look at the dictionary) mutterings from the bowels of our common mother—[illegible] plained the thing, and all settled down on one conclusion—we had had an earthquake.

More Murders.

A man named John Poe, living near Bullock's Creek, S. C., in a fit of anger, shot his horse and some cattle and hogs, and on Sunday set fire to his house, which he had previously locked. His three motherless children, aged from 5 to 14 years of age, are supposed to have perished in the flames. A peace warrant was issued against him by a neighbor, and an officer went to serve it; but he was found fortified in one of his barns, and swearing to shoot any one who should attempt to approach him. Finally he was captured by stratagem.

Mr. Lewis Bishop, an old citizen of Talladega, Ala., recently shot and killed Mr. J. G. Maxwell, a man who resided on his farm, and had been cropping with him during the present year. Mr. Bishop claims that the shooting was justifiable, and immediately delivered himself up to the authorities.

At Old Camp Colorado, Brown County, Texas, on the 21st ult., a difficulty occurred between two brothers named Watts, on the one part, and a father and son on the other. Firearms were used, and George Watts and the younger Holland were killed on the spot. John Watts was mortally wounded, and died a week afterwards.

A Mr. Curtis recently shot a Mr. Collantine, near Fort Mason, Texas, with a double-barreled shot-gun, for accusing him of larceny. Collantine died a few hours afterwards.

Destructive Fire at the Ohio Penitentiary.

The Columbus *Statesman* of Saturday says: "About 7 o'clock, last night, a fire commenced in the north range of work-shops in the Ohio Penitentiary, and had made such progress before it was discovered, that it was impossible to arrest it until the entire range was in ruins. The Ohio Tool Company's shop, Hayden's blacksmith shop, Hall, Brown & Co.'s cooper shop, the State Shoe and Tailor shops, and Day's wood type manufactory, were entirely destroyed. It is hardly possible this conflagration could have been so complete without having been the work of some scoundrel. When our reporter arrived on the ground, the fire was raging with equal fierceness the whole length of the entire row of buildings. The gross loss to contractors cannot be less than $[illegible]. What that of the State will be, we have not heard estimated."

Death of a Vagrant.—Coroner Gamble held an inquest, yesterday, at the First Ward Station-house, on the body of Thomas Burrell, a vagrant, who died suddenly on Sunday night. Deceased was found in West-street, and taken to the Station-house. He has been known for some time as a vagrant. Death was supposed to have been caused by disease of the heart, and a verdict was rendered accordingly. The body will be sent to-day to Potter's Field for interment.

THE CAUSES OF THE PANIC.

An Interesting and Instructive Letter from a Business Man.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 22, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor is at hand, containing that the various dissertations on the present financial epidemic have so unsettled your views as to its causes that you desire a diagnosis from some other quarter. Your polite request for me to act as consulting physician, calls up sensations similar to those which that medical student must have felt who, because his master had cleverly detected a patient in eating oysters by seeing the shells under the bed, asserted on another occasion that the patient had eaten a *horse*, and when pressed for a reason, said he saw a saddle under the bed. Our patient — and it is the [illegible] — is suffering from a [illegible] of the nervous system, produced [illegible] partly by terror. He has [illegible] has drank much bad liquor, [illegible] newspapers, and what is equally injurious, injured his moral sense by accustoming himself to [illegible] If you ask me how I know all this, I point to the ulcers in the [illegible] of defalcations, forgeries [illegible] that have broken out over his body.

[illegible] in my opinion the present [illegible] panic, superinduced and [illegible] by imprudent mercantile investments. [illegible] currency is an [illegible] Tariff could be materially improved for the advancement of our manufactures; but neither currency nor the Tariff, I [illegible], are responsible for the present crisis. [illegible] came down like the [illegible] it may sound, no people on the face of the earth have such an ultra-[illegible] *to spare cash* as our "free and enlightened" citizens. In portions of Continental Europe there are severe penalties for insolvency, and these tend to preserve a wholesome respect for [illegible]. In England, their crisis of 1847 gave them some important ideas on the subject. But our people, in spite of everything, even in spite of my *Treatise on Business*, (see pages 106-111,) and in spite or defiance of panics, pay no attention whatever to maintain a due and safe proportion between cash and liabilities, nor do they seem to realize there can be any danger in converting floating into fixed capital. Take an inventory of the nominal assets of all the traders and merchants, from the retailers at the cross-roads to our bank sheet importers, and what proportion do you suppose the cash on hand will average to the liabilities? Less than [illegible] ha'penny worth of bread sore to his quantity of sack. What will represent the cash? [illegible] real estate. Western wild lands, brown-stone stores and houses will represent part of it, and railroad liabilities will represent another part. Now, if these are mercantile securities—cash equivalents—the investment is justifiable, whether it proved profitable or not—but where was real estate or railroad liabilities ever recognized as *mercantile* securities?

[illegible] manufacturers are not less uneasy than the rest of us when they have cash on hand. [illegible] of them can sleep contented until they have converted almost their last dollar in new improvements, additions to buildings, machinery, or some future. New paper money, whatever its effects on prices, can surely have nothing to do with this national peculiarity, nor can I see how it is responsible for the fact that merchants will invest their cash means in non-mercantile securities and do business on credit. Banks, so far from encouraging this disposition, discourage it by basing their discounts on the average balance of their customers, in accordance with the Scriptural principle—"To him who hath much, much shall be given." Banks, it seems to me, are among the principal sufferers by this crisis, but they are not the prime agents of it.

Now, what is the effect of converting floating into fixed capital, and multiplying liabilities without regard to any cash basis? One result is that money is diverted from its regular channels—is taken out of the money market and distributed in small sums. Another result is that a few men monopolize a certain business, and each one does inaccurately and imperfectly what ten men ought to do, and would do, in a safe and moderate way. Another result is that bills receivable are the sole reliance for meeting bills payable, and upon any default in the former, the merchant resorts first to the money-lenders and eventually [illegible]. Merchandising thus amounts simply to taking goods on sale, and *when* and *if* they are sold, and *the money obtained*, they will be paid for. The real *bona fide* capital being locked up in unavailable securities, real estate, railroads, &c., and the profits having been already bargained away by the ladies, perhaps principally to men who will immediately ship the cash out of the country, the whole fabric, it is evident, hangs by a thread.

But do you ask, did this state of things produce a panic? No, Sir, I think not. Under ordinary circumstances it would probably have only produced a pinching tight money market. With fair [illegible] the merchants would have been able to relieve themselves gradually of their non-mercantile securities, increase their cash reserve, curtail their credit operations and come out safer and sounder than ever. But a state of affairs was produced usually denominated "ticklish," as every one of any mercantile sagacity felt, and the imminence of danger was vastly increased when the New-York Banks expanded some twenty millions of dollars within a short time. The worst misfortune, however, was that it led to the formation of a large organized band of men who saw that by selling stocks "short," and hammering down the railroad interest, they could easily precipitate a crash and thereby make fortunes for themselves. Among this gang I have no doubt there were several railroad officials who had ruined their roads to benefit themselves. At all events, to effect their end, no stone was left unturned—no scheme left untried. Predictions of impending ruin were fulminated day after day, and week after week. Hints at the solvency of the banks were not forborne, and every imaginable tactics, familiar only to experienced stock gamblers, were resorted to, to encourage sellers of stocks and discourage buyers. They deserve thanks, however, for not setting fire to the City of New-York, in order to imitate the great fire of 1835. Stocks fell, as they expected and desired, and money lenders of all kinds, including banks, were compelled to call in loans made on stock collaterals. The decline in stocks weakened many mercantile houses that had invested in them, and hastened the failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Company. These events were then held up as fulfilment of their predictions, and the people becoming thoroughly frightened, threw their stocks and bonds overboard and rushed to their destruction like sheep to the slaughter. [illegible] became the cry. [illegible] followed, these naturally produced others, and such a ball once fairly set in [illegible] of itself, without any necessity to aid [illegible] course by pushing, or shrieks, or [illegible] will continue to roll until it reaches the [illegible] can pay their debts [illegible] pay promptly or not.

The banks, inasmuch as their strength is mainly a [illegible] were weakened as the [illegible] Banks hastened [illegible] Bank of Pennsylvania [illegible] have [illegible] it was [illegible] for any outside banks to presume to stand. [illegible] expansion the currency and exchanges [illegible] deranged throughout the whole country. This then was a remote effect, not an immediate cause of the crisis. May not then the panic of 1857 be called the stock-jobbers' panic? Or, in other words, the "bears" took advantage of a period of mercantile weakness to precipitate a crash, expecting thereby to realize fortunes.

So much for my views, which you have solicited, of the causes of the crisis. If they are not worth much you can console yourself by reflecting they did not cost much. The causes are really of less practical importance just at present than a remedy, but my letter is already too long. No important relief can be expected until the money which has been scattered and distributed in small sums is aggregated again in large sums constituting capital. Whatever any one can do by inducing others to pay their debts speedily, so far as they are able, and to discourage hoarding, will hasten the "good time coming" and be a service to the community. Much may be done by the Banks by pursuing a liberal, expansive course and discounting freely produce paper. But to prevent panics in future, merchants as well as bankers must as a rule never invest their floating means in non-mercantile securities, bonds and mortgages, real estate, railroad liabilities, &c., and always maintain a reasonable proportion—not 1 to 26 *à la* Bowery Bank—between cash assets and liabilities. This neglected, no legislation can prevent periodical panics. Nothing, however, will be so effectual to cure the present or prevent future panics as to cultivate habitually an humble and Christian spirit, striving to obtain the favor of Him "who yokes the whirlwind to his car," yet has blessed us with a bounteous harvest, and by every indication revealed in nature, desired that the people of this country should be happy in the year 1857. Partial evil in His hands is universal good. Then, though the Winter may be bleak and chill the Spring will certainly come, and

"The flower will bless the cloud when it hath passed by."

I am, truly, your obedient servant,

EDWIN T. FREEDLEY.

To H. B. JAY, Esq.

PARIS GOSSIP.

Gambling at the German Spas—Close of the Season—Veterans of the First Empire—Illness of the King of Prussia—Reported Illness of the Emperor—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Oct. 12, 1857.

The so called health-seekers of the spas of Germany begin to return to town, evidently more recuperated in blood molecules than in molecules of gold. The totally bankrupt form a large majority of the homeward emigration. So long as their deposits held out, or so long as their friends supplied them with money—always to return home with—they stuck to the *rouge-et-noir* and *trente et quarante*, in hopes that each turn of the cards would bring them the long-waited-for revenge on the bank. And it is probable that if their friends had not ceased entirely to send supplies—to come home with—they would have stayed until the bankers shut the doors on them at the end of the season. No preceding year has afforded so many *decavés*; they all swear vengeance for the coming season, and hope, by some combination, to break the bank that won their money. But the Count de V., who had accumulated a sum of 200,000 francs for his *martingale*, with the intention of breaking the Bank of Baden Baden with a final stroke, has lost all, and the bank is in ecstacies. Ems has made a million this year, Wiesbaden and Baden Baden nearly as much. The banks have had no suicides to deplore, at least within their walls, an immunity which they attribute to the extreme politeness of their company. Some one proposed to place in the various *kursaals* a placard bearing the words: "People are expressly prohibited from blowing their brains out in the saloons, in order not to trouble the game." But to complete this wise regulation, the *kursaal* ought to furnish a place where the candidate could find aid and protection in carrying out his views, as was the habit at Massilia. Or, as at Athens, where a cup of poison hemlock was always kept in readiness for bankrupt citizens. A very considerable proportion of the "caved in" travelers of this year are journalists and members of the great literary army of Paris, a fact which implies that all the proprietors of the *kursaals* of the Rhine, are not so kind-hearted as M. BENAZET of Baden Baden. When a squadron of these gentlemen arrived at Baden Baden together—Messrs. VILLEMESSANT, JULES LECOMPTE, AUGUSTE VILLEMOT, EDMOND ABOUT, EUGENE GUINOT, EDMOND TEXIER, &c., &c.—M. BENAZET invited all the representatives of the Press to meet him, and held to them words to the following effect: Gentlemen, you have come here, each of you, with five hundred, a thousand, two thousand francs. You are going to play, and very probably to lose, not being able to play high. Both you and I will be displeased at this result. Play, however, if you are still disposed to; and if you gain, so much the better; but if you lose, I shall give you back your money. I leave the subject to your deliberation." The speech of M. BENAZET may have had a certain effect; but I happened to see this same group of writers playing at M. BENAZET'S bank, M. VILLEMESSANT, who is a lucky player, taking the lead.

The Palace of the Legion of Honor presents a curious spectacle at this moment. The specimens of maimed humanity which crowd the bureaux of the *Chancellerie* during the hours for the distribution of the St. Helena medal, recall vividly the terrible wars through which these veterans passed. A journal recounts the story of an old woman who presented herself a few days ago for the medal. She entered the bureau on a crutch, and to the astonishment of the crowd of old soldiers present who made way for her, demanded if her papers had been examined, and whether her right to the medal had been admitted. The Clerk replied in the affirmative, and coming forward took her arm, led her to a seat, and then announced in a loud [illegible] FIGUEUR, alias 'Sans-Gêne,' born in 1774, at Talmay, Cote d'Or, entered the 15th Dragoons on the 7th October, 1791, and retired under the Empire, in consequence of wounds; you are entitled to the medal." At these words the old woman rose, straightened herself up, shouldered her crutch at "dress arms," and gave the military salute. The medal was attached to her breast, and she marched out of the office with the cry of "*Vive L'Empereur!*" What mysterious, or perhaps terrible trait of character, would have gained for this woman at the early age of seventeen, the cognomen of *Sans-Gêne*?

On the same day an old man who has been confined in the Lunatic Asylum of Bicetre for more than twenty-five years, presented himself for the medal. His name is [illegible], he is now 80 years old, and he was formerly a dancer at the Grand Opera. When his name was called, he replied, "Here I am at your service and that of the company present. Such as you see me, I am an old *artiste* of the Opera. I knew [with a flourish] the great VESTRIS." [illegible] said the clerk, "that you must have [illegible] dancing long ago." "Excuse me," said [illegible], and without waiting for any further reply he claimed a place, and began moving about with such vigor that it was some time before the people in the office could stop his evolutions. He had served in the armies of the Republic, and the Empire, and was entitled to the medal. When he received it, he made the military salute, cut a pigeon wing, and pirouetted out of the office.

Another old man presented, as a justification of his right to a medal, a paper which certified that he had lost his arm in one of the battles of the Empire. The old soldier did not know till he was told of the fact on application for his medal that according to a law of the first Empire, an arm lost in battle secured him the ribbon of the Legion of Honor. The medal and the decorations were conferred upon him at the same time.

ARNAL, the well-known comic actor of the Palais Royal Theatre, made two campaigns under the first Empire, and now wears the St. Helena medal.

A story is told of a man who, at the period when the medals were announced for distribution, was about to marry a young girl. The gentleman represented himself to his intended as fifty, a youthfulness to which he had brought himself by the aid of the wigmaker's and perfumer's skill, while in fact he was entitled to the St. Helena medal, having served in the armies of the Empire. Here was a dilemma! His military pride prompted him to parade his medal, and yet he dare not for fear of losing his young bride. So he made a compromise. He claimed and obtained his medal, without the knowledge of the young lady, and pinning it to his coat, determined to seek the admiration of the million on the side of town where fashionables never go, and where he had no fear of encountering the young lady in question. That would be something. So he started to the Garden of Plants, and after being sufficiently admired by the nurses and children, perhaps also by the monkeys and bears, he directed his steps towards the Place de la Bastille, the great rendezvous of the *canaille*. Here his success must have been great, for he grew so elated that he ventured on to the Boulevards.

He had passed the Boulevard du Crime and arrived at the Boulevard du Bonne Nouvelle, the frontier of the fashionable promenade, he was absorbed in the smiles and the admiration of the passers-by, when who should he meet but his betrothed! He was too late; Waterloo was fought in June, 1815, and as that was the last army of the Empire, and as they did not enrol boys of 7 years of age, the old gentleman, who was at least 65, had to sacrifice his marriage to his love of admiration. He now promenades proudly on the Boulevards des Italiens, with his medal conspicuously displayed.

The present dangerous illness of the King of Prussia had its origin, perhaps it would be more better to say had for proximate cause, (for the King is addicted to weaknesses of the brain,) a too-strong dose of tobacco smoke. This was administered to him by the Emperor of Russia and the Princes of the Royal family, in the cars going from Potsdam to Berlin. The Czar and the Princes, to pass the time, commenced to smoke some very strong Russian tobacco, and soon filled the car. The King was observed to fall asleep, and was allowed to remain in this condition till they arrived at Berlin. When they attempted to arouse him they found it impossible to bring him to a state of complete consciousness; his physician was sent for, he was carried to the palace, and remained still somnolent at the latest dates. He is thought to be afflicted with softening (*ramollissement*) of the brain.

A Belgian journal gives out mysterious hints lately about the health of the Emperor NAPOLEON, and speaks of a spinal disease. The Emperor NAPOLEON has had symptoms of spinal disease on various occasions, and may have had again recently; but they have certainly not been of an alarming character, since his Majesty was never more active than at the present time, and never looked in better health.

The same journal starts another report still more equivocal. It speaks of the young Prince JOACHIM MURAT as having been selected by France, Russia, Prussia and Sardinia as reigning Prince, or King, if you please, of the united Danubian Principalities. It is not probable that Austria, Turkey or England would consent to see a BUONAPARTE on the throne of the Danube. This young Prince is, as you know, a grandson of the King of Naples. His mother, the present Princess MURAT, is an American lady, and the young Prince was born and raised in New-Jersey. If his father and mother should succeed to the throne of Naples, which is possible but not probable, and the young Prince should succeed to the throne of the Stirbeys and the Sturdzas, which also is possible but not probable, republican America will then be represented on two of the thrones of Europe—a result, however, for which she will be in no way responsible.

The Prince DE JOINVILLE is on a visit at Constantinople with the Princess, and the French journal of that city makes the singular announcement that as soon as the French Minister, Mr. THOUVENEL, knew of the presence of the Prince in the city, he sent word to the Turkish Government that any attentions paid by the Government to the Prince during his stay in the city, would be considered as if paid to the French nation. If this be true, we are permitted to suppose that LOUIS NAPOLEON'S hatred to the Orleans family is at last giving away.

The Government, determined to be prepared for all eventualities, and to fix its glories while it has the power, is about to establish two new galleries of paintings in the National Museum at the Palace of Versailles. The first will be called the Alma Saloon, and will contain the Landing, the battles of Alma, Inkermann, and the Cemetery. The second will be called the Malakoff Saloon, and will contain the various attacks toward and on the Fort. The English battles, Balaklava, the Redan, and the left wing of the combat at Alma, will be left out.

The health of Mademoiselle RACHEL is so much improved that she has been able to sit up and play a few games at cards with some of her intimate friends. No one, however, has any hope of a permanent amelioration. Her two children, ALEXANDER and GABRIEL, the first a legitimized son of Count WALEWSKI, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, the other, of less noble origin, are with their mother. Count WALEWSKI is educating the elder son for diplomacy, and as he is well provided for, Mademoiselle RACHEL has made her testament entirely in favor of the second son, GABRIEL.

The Government, struck by the extraordinary success of M. GOLDSMIDT, an amateur astronomer, in finding comets, has just named that gentleman Chevalier in the Legion of Honor. M. GOLDSMIDT'S last two comets have been named by him *Les Jumelles*—The Twins. The one preceding was named by M. BABINET *Pales*, and the one preceding that, which was found by M. GOLDSMIDT, about six months ago, was called, with the Empress' permission, *Eugenie*. MALAKOFF.

Brigham Young's Position.

The Washington *States* has the following:

"It is reported that BRIGHAM YOUNG and his people have determined to resist the entrance of the United States troops into the Mormon Territory, and threaten to burn the grass on the prairies, and, if necessary, to destroy their own settlements to deprive the troops of shelter during the Winter. The report accords with threats which have [illegible] in the Mormon newspapers. He even affected to doubt whether the Government would send out troops at such a season, as they might be easily deprived by the Mormons of all supplies. [illegible] will [illegible] consent. But, at the same time, he qualifies his threats by declaring his willingness to receive the United States' authorities and obey United States laws, reserving to the people of the Territory all the [illegible]. [illegible] the demands of the United States Government which he now proposes to resist. [illegible] He has had his own way so long that he will probably consider the exercise of any United States authority as an encroachment upon the rights of the Mormons. That some trouble is to be made by the Mormons is very probable, and, in that case, the military force employed by the United States on this service will be found inadequate. Should the Mormons resist the United States laws and authority, annihilation [illegible] will be expelled. [illegible] from the Territory; for the presence of a hostile community in the central part of the continent, and on the great line of communication across it, cannot be endured. Congress will, in this event, not fail to legislate upon the subject, and may, according to Judge DOUGLAS' suggestion, repeal the act establishing a Territorial Government, and partition the Territory between the adjacent States and Territories."

MY SISTER.

Up many a [illegible] stairs,
Where oft one's head [illegible] unawares,
With a rickety table and without chairs,
And only a stool to kneel to prayers,
Dwells my sister.

There is no carpet upon the floor,
The wind whistles in through the cracks of the door;
One might reckon her miseries by the score,
But who feels interest in one so poor?
Yet she is my sister.

She was blooming, and fresh, and young, and fair,
With bright blue eyes, and auburn hair;
But the rose is eaten with canker care,
And her visage is mark'd with a grim despair.
Such is my sister!

When at early morning, to rest her head,
She throws herself on her weary bed,
Longing to sleep the sleep of the dead,
Yet fearing, from all she has heard and read;
Pity my sister.

But the bright sun shines on her and on me,
And on mine and hers, and on thine and thee,
Whatever our lot in life may be,
Whether of high or low degree,
Still, she's our sister,
Weep for our sister,
Pray for our sister,
Succour our sister.

The India Mutiny—Second Letter from Rev Dr. Duff.

From the Presbyterian.

CALCUTTA, August 8, 1857.

MY DEAR FRIEND: Long ere this note come to hand you will have heard of the terrible state of things in India. I would have written to you sooner concerning it, were it not that I was anxious to ascertain the fate of some of our dear missionary brethren in the Northwest, whose lives we knew were in imminent peril. We have reason to thank God that between this and Allahabad, though many have fallen victims to the violence of infuriated men, no missionary has as yet lost his life. But beyond Allahabad clouds and thick darkness have long been hovering—enough to fill our minds with saddest apprehensions.

Of the remarkable escape of GOPEE NATH NUNDY from Futtehpore, as well as of the safety of the brethren at Allahabad, you will have learnt before this can reach you. Mr. HAY, of the latter place, is now on his way home, and will tell you the incidents of his own experience. GOPEE NATH NUNDY is writing at considerable length to the Board at New-York.

At Agra, Saharanpore, Ambala, &c., we have no reason to apprehend that any life has been lost. For some time we were in sad suspense about Mr. BUTLER and his family, at Bareilly. But I feel truly thankful that a letter has at last been received from Mr. BUTLER himself, from the hill-station of Nynee Tal, assuring us of the safety of himself and family. Mr. BUTLER, when amongst us, proved himself to be no ordinary man, while, by his frank, open, hearty, generous spirit, he greatly endeared himself to all who had the privilege of making his acquaintance. All felt that the American Episcopal Methodist Church had been singularly favored in the choice of their first missionary to India.

And this brings me to Futtehgurh—the scene of greatest disaster, in a missionary point of view, in the ravaged and desolated northwest. Rumor after rumor has been reaching us from that quarter—each more distressing than another. Even now, we have no absolutely trustworthy information as to details. But we have too much reason to fear that *all at Futtehgurh have been destroyed*.

And, now, as to the causes of this terrible rebellion. Doubtless the *primary* ones are to be found in our own sins as a people and nation.

As to the *proximate* or *immediate* human instrumentality, I have no hesitation in saying, with the utmost emphasis, that the whole is *the result of a long concocted Mohammedan conspiracy against the British power, with a view to the reëstablishment of a Mohammedan dynasty instead.*

You will remember that in Mohammedanism there is an inseparable combination of the civil and spiritual power, and that its essential spirit is a fanatical spirit of conquest and dominion.

You will also remember that it was from Mohammedan rulers chiefly, and not from Hindoo rulers, that the British wrested the sceptre of Indian dominion. The Mohammedans often persecuted the Hindoos with the most terrible severities. Hence it is that the Hindoos generally were wont to look with favor on the British as their deliverers from the cruel Mohammedan yoke; and were well content passively to submit to the British sovereignty, and in many cases with cheerful acquiescence.

The case of the Mohammedans was totally different. Looking on the British as the subverters of their thrones, and the supplanters of their dynasties, they never could forgive them, and never could be peacefully reconciled to their supremacy.

For the last hundred years they have been sighing, and longing, and praying, not only in private, but in their public mosques, for the prosperity of the House of Timour, in the person of its representative, the titular King or Emperor of Delhi. But the prosperity of that house is only another name for the downfall of the British, and the reascending of the Mohammedan power.

So long, however, as the native army was faithful, there was no chance of success; and so their designs were kept in abeyance under the cloak or mask of professed loyalty to the British throne. At last a circumstance occurred, of which the conspirators took base advantage. The majority of the Sepoys of the Bengal army are Hindus of high caste—*Brahmins and Rajputs*. The latter the military class of India, next in social rank to the Brahmins—both extremely ignorant and excessively superstitious. Well, about the beginning of the present year, the Government wanted to introduce the improved Enfield rifle, the cartridge of which, as made in England, is greased with any fat—including, of course, cow's fat and hog's lard—the abominations of the Hindus and Mohammedans. Orders were issued to manufacture these in this country. But when the obnoxious ingredients that entered into their composition came to be known, peremptory instructions were given not to issue any of them to the native army; and so, in point of fact, none were actually issued.

But the emissaries of the Mohammedan conspirators, in various guises, went abroad among the Sepoys—gave exaggerated accounts of the new cartridge—and insinuated that its introduction was a cunning plot on the part of the British Government, designed to break their caste and coerce them into a profession of Christianity.

The evil-minded suggestion gradually spread and took root in the minds of the deluded Sepoys. Their superstitious prejudices were wounded in the sorest point. At last their minds became inflamed, and, like so many combustible materials, burst forth into open mutiny and rebellion—massacreing all the British and other foreigners, with native Christians on whom they could lay violent hands, and covering the whole land with incendiarism, plunder, devastation and blood. The titular king of Delhi has been proclaimed Emperor of India; the infatuated mutineers profess to receive and follow his decrees; while, in some distant places, petty chieftains, alike Hindu and Mohammedan, are beginning to proclaim themselves kings of their own respective districts and provinces. The whole country to the northwest of Bengal is in a state of universal confusion and anarchy.

Such do I believe to be the true account of the rise and object of this disastrous rebellion.

The whole has burst upon us so unexpectedly that all, taken completely by surprise, have been quite unprepared. Hence the temporary sad success of the misguided rebels. *That they will be put down with a strong arm, I have no doubt whatsoever*; but not before much more mischief shall accrue from their frenzied violence. No season of the year would have been more inopportune for military operations on the part of the British. Breaking out in the very hottest of the hot season, when the raging hot winds compel all foreigners to immure themselves in their houses, in order to escape [illegible] and an [illegible] expected could not but have a temporary triumph. And the hot season followed so immediately by the rainy season, with its [illegible] fevers and cholera [illegible] would aid the rebels [illegible] When the cold season arrives things will assume a very different aspect. [illegible] [illegible] at a [illegible] the Lord be pleased to [illegible] [illegible] Son as the Lord God omnipotent reigneth, it cannot be doubted that, in some way or other, He will arise and plead the cause that is His own, and eventually crown it with glorious victory.

My warmest regards to Mrs. [illegible] and family, and all the kind circle of friends who live in my memory and heart. Yours ever affectionately,

ALEXANDER DUFF.

The following [illegible] in Paris were registered [illegible] October: *New-York*—[illegible] A. Lowery, C. Astain, [illegible] Whitley, E. Chouquet, [illegible] Davis, J. Gatesdorf and family, [illegible] W. H. Langley, B. F. [illegible] Wurts, J. Edgar and wife, [illegible] Capt. D. Lines, H. Nunus, L. Viralet. *Maryland*—W. Wilkens, J. S. Broadbent, J. W. Baxter, Jas. W. McGreery. *Massachusetts*—[illegible] Geo. F. Adams. *Kentucky*—J. [illegible] Dr. T. M. Elliot. *Connecticut*—Rev. [illegible] Hart, [illegible] W. Hart. *Pennsylvania*—[illegible] *Ohio*—S. N. Sargent, Wm. Lilley. *Missouri*—Mrs. Hunt and family, B. G. Palmer and wife. *New-Jersey*—W. W. Shippen and family, [illegible] Hutchinson and daughter. *District Columbia*—T. F. Maury.

A nice point of law is in argument in the Courts of Beaver County, Pa. Mr. Sterling, a wealthy banker, lived unhappily with his wife, and they finally agreed to disagree and live separately. They have lived in the same town, he paying her expenses, in a separate establishment. During the temporary absence of the ex-husband, however, the brother of the woman made affidavit that he had deserted her, and that she was likely to become a charge upon the county, whereupon the authorities proceeded to take possession of Mr. Sterling's banking office and effects. He returned while the process was going on, and some broken limbs were the consequence of the little fight that ensued. Legal proceedings are now had to test Mr. Sterling's right to protect his property.

A blooming couple came on board one of the Mississippi steamboats last week, at Cincinnati, claiming to be brother and sister. The sister was so timorous that it was necessary she should be in the stateroom with her brother. Suspicion was excited, the couple turned out to be runaways, a Justice of the Peace was found on board, and the twain were made one, at the personal solicitation of the Captain of the boat, who wanted no disreputable proceedings on his craft, and then the couple went back to their stateroom happy. The bridegroom said he would have married the girl before coming on board, only there was not time, and he was afraid of missing the boat.

Rev. Francis A. Mood, a preacher of the M. E. Church, South, was not long since refused admittance to the English Wesleyan Conference. He has published, in the Nashville *Christian Advocate*, a statement of the circumstances. He declares that "the Wesleyan body, closely beset by fanaticism without, found this occurrence too precious a morsel, and flung it forth to the English public as proof of their orthodoxy on the question of Slavery."

Gov. Bashford, of Wisconsin, publishes a correspondence between himself and Mr. Kilbourn of New-York, President of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, in order to remove the imputation that Gov. B. received a bonus from that Company.

Anthony Burns, the fugitive, whose recapture in Boston produced such an excitement a few years since, is now a student in the Fairmount Theological Seminary, near Cincinnati. He has been studying a year or so past at Oberlin.

A marriage took place in Fairfax County, Va., Saturday week of a couple who were divorced nine years ago. In the meantime the man had been married, and his wife died, and on Saturday he was again married to his former wife.

A small number of Methodists in De Soto (La.) parish last a few days since and subscribed $25,000 towards the foundation of a Male College for the use of their denomination. The same parish has already a Female College.

Chas. McNeil has sued the Madison (Wis.) *Argus* for libel, on account of its publication of the news of his arrest on a charge of conspiring to destroy a train of cars on the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad.

A young English printer, Henry Floyd, engaged on a Savannah paper, has gone to England to receive a fortune of $300,000, which has fallen to him by inheritance.

One of the victims of the Chicago fire had a life insurance of $3,000 in the Massachusetts Mutual, which expired only two days before he was killed.

Prof. Wm. B. Rogers, the geologist, is in Norwich, Eng., recovering from the accident which recently befell him.

Mrs. Eliza Claytor, of Lynchburg, Va., has given $1,000 to aid in the completion of the college buildings in that city.

The Boston papers publish a letter from Mr. Banks approving of the Hoosac Tunnel enterprise.

Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen was married a few days ago to a young lady in Owego.

Miss Hosmer, the sculptor, has sailed again for France, after a brief visit in Boston.

Miscellaneous Items.

Major Neighbors, Indian Superintendent in Texas, writes to the Indian Bureau, that he has entered into an agreement with the several tribes of Indians on the reservations in Texas, by which all prisoners in their possession should be at once given up, and that he has agreed to give $40 in presents for each prisoner, until the 20th day of October, after which time all captives are to be taken from the tribes who may hold them, without any regard whatever; and all the Indians on the reserves in Texas are prohibited from capturing or holding any prisoners in future.

By a recent decision of the Courts of Morris County, N. J., Railroad companies are not relieved of responsibility for freight on its delivery at the depot. A suit was brought against the Morris and Essex Railroad for [illegible] of $200 worth of rags, bought in New-York, and conveyed to Morristown. The Company proved delivery at their depot. Verdict for plaintiff.

We have information from Fort Kearney, up to the 24th of last month, on which day Col. Johnson arrived at that post, in seven days from Fort Leavenworth. The 5th Infantry and eight companies of the 10th Infantry, together with the two batteries of artillery reached Fort Laramie by the 7th Sept.; and this force is probably at Salt Lake City by this time.

Another case of punishment by Lynch-law occurred at Waxahatchie, Texas, a few days ago. The victim was a free negro preacher named Donegan, who received five hundred lashes. He was accused of robbery. After the whipping was over, he was warned to leave the county within twenty-four hours, and the State in four weeks.

The Waco (Texas) *Southerner* mentions an attempt, on the part of some Mexicans and white men, to get up an insurrection in Limestone and Ellis Counties, during a camp-meeting at Waxahatchie, and run the negroes to Mexico. The thing was discovered, and the instigators directed to leave.

The Montreal *Pays* speaks of a "religious" riot at St. Jean Chrysostom, between two parties of Irishmen, at the annual fair at that place, last week. Sticks, stones and pitchforks are said to have been used, and many serious injuries received, but the particulars had not reached Montreal.

The last appraisement of the famous McDonogh estate, in New-Orleans, shows a total valuation of $1,930,096. The expenses last year were nearly $40,000. The Mayor of New-Orleans, in his late message, declares the whole case will be settled by January next.

The number of Odd-Fellows, in good standing, in Illinois, is over 11,000, with 250 lodges. The relief afforded last year, $23,000. A capitation tax has been established. W. Duff Greene of Mount Vernon, is the new M. W. G. Master.

There is a great-wife establishment in Indian Orchard, Mass. From the weaving room of the Ward Mills, in which an average of eighty persons are employed, one hundred and thirty-seven girls have been married within two years.

The Kentucky Court of Appeals has decided, in the case of the Covington and Lexington Road, that the rolling-stock of a railroad cannot be levied upon and sold under execution. The plaintiffs were mortgagees.

The Charity Hospital in New-Orleans expends $75,000 annually, and treats an average of 15,000 patients yearly. It is supported by an immigrant tax and by licenses paid by theatres, &c. The city contributes nothing.

About $40,000 has been subscribed among the Methodists in Boston to aid in rebuilding the Wilbraham Seminary, which was burned a week or two since. The sum needed is $60,000.

The Southern Bishops of the Episcopal Church will meet at Montgomery, Ala., on the 20th November, to perfect the plan of a Southern Church University.

The Washington *Star* contradicts the report that Gov. Ligon, of Maryland, applied to the President for military aid to preserve the peace in Baltimore during the recent election.

A Northwestern Convention of Sunday School teachers is called to meet at Chicago on the 18th of November. Teachers throughout the West are invited to be present.

A new telegraphic line has been established north and south of Memphis. It connects at Grenada and Cairo.

New-Orleans papers of the 17th announce the arrival of $290,000 in specie, half of which was from New-York.

John B. Randall was killed in the woods near Parma, N. Y., last week, by the falling of a tree he was felling.

A new Odd-Fellows' Hall, in Covington, Ky., erected at a cost of $50,000, was dedicated last week.

ORIGIN OF THE CHICAGO FIRE.—The testimony [illegible] before the Coroner's inquest on the bodies of [illegible] the Chicago fire, develops some startling facts. It appears that the upper floors of the stores burned on Water-street were occupied by young men as sleeping apartments. A number of those young men were clerks in the stores. The [illegible] practice to introduce women of bad repute into these rooms at night, and several of these women testified that they [illegible] night in the rooms when the fire broke out. It is supposed that the conflagration was the work of incendiarism [illegible] as yet, where or how the fire was lit. Flames were first observed by the city bell-ringer, bursting out of the top story of the building.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY—Tuesday, Oct. 27.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 5, 26, 29 to 46, 48 to 50.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part I.—Nos. 1228, 1230, 240, 840, 830, 250 to 260 inclusive. Part II.—Adjourned to Friday.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. [illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. [illegible]

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

OPENING LETTERS—REVOLT AND MUTINY—THE MARINE [illegible].

John McGentry, convicted of opening letters which did not belong to him, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and a fine of $1.

Francis Brown and John Reeves, convicted of revolt and mutiny, were sentenced to 60 days' imprisonment at hard labor, and a fine of $10 each.

Jos. Santos, one of the parties charged with fitting out the schooner *Merchant* as a slaver, surrendered himself voluntarily this morning, and gave bail in $1,500 to answer to the charge. He stated that he had absented himself in order to obtain a separate trial. The other defendants are now beyond the reach of the Court, and Santos will be tried alone. He says the evidence against him is very different from that against the parties implicated with him.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

ALLEGED CRUEL AND UNUSUAL TREATMENT.

United States vs. Captain John Murphy, of the schooner Ida Della Torre.—This case came up before Commissioner BETTS, yesterday, upon the complaint of Herbert A. Persick, a colored boy, about 14 years of age, the cook of the schooner, who had sworn to cruel treatment by the Captain, who was arrested by Deputy Marshal O'Keefe.

In his affidavit, the colored boy alleges that the Captain throttled him, choked him, poured hot water over his face, severely scalding him; that he thrust his head into a pan of (burning) water, and inflicted other injuries, such as kicking, beating, [illegible] and striking him with a rope. These alleged [illegible] were in Maracaibo, while the schooner was [illegible]. The boy, on arrival here, was advised by the mate to make his complaint; the mate having since had a falling out with the Captain. [illegible] for the boy, but [illegible] Captain, he showed great anxiety in Court to withdraw the complaint, or to screen the Captain, claiming that he had been put up to it by the mate.

Herbert A. Persick (cook) being sworn, said: I am a native of Kingston, Jamaica; I shipped in New-York to go to Maracaibo and the West Indies, as cook of the schooner *Ida Della Torre*; while in Maracaibo the Captain complained that I wasted too much by cooking too much, and took a sauce-pan of hot tea from the stove and turned it over my head; the under part of my ear was blistered by it; I then went to clearing off the table, and the Captain [illegible] coffee in the galley, went and took the pot of coffee from the stove, charged me with burning it, and put my head in it; he did not hold me in it long; I [illegible] hand on the dish, trying to support myself [illegible] my hand burnt; he held me up with my head on the [illegible] the pan was on top of a barrel near the galley; the Captain then bore me down on the deck; I don't know how long, my head was so hot; I then [illegible] clear off the table; after I cleared the table I went to pick beans, and he saw me, and said that was not the way to pick them; I was kind of crying [illegible] and my nose was bleeding, in consequence of the treatment I had received; I went to draw some water, but was not able to draw it; the Captain took the water and poured it over me, and all over the bucket; he poured it over my face; I then went forward to the galley; I was not able to [illegible] skin was not all over; the Captain [illegible] other things were done, which I [illegible] forget, and did not want to have anything said about it; the Captain has not said anything in reference to this complaint; have had no conversation with him; the Captain spoke to me the day I made the complaint about it, and asked me what made me do it; I said the mate took me to the Captain told the officer I had been drinking, which wasn't right.

Adjourned to Thursday at 1 o'clock P. M.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Oct. [illegible]

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

Wm. B. Toole vs. Levi Cook et al.—Motion to vacate judgment obtained by plaintiff [illegible]

Henry G. Eby et al. vs. Samuel Bacon et al.—[illegible] to be entered requiring the answer within [illegible] to be made more clear and definite, or in default to be stricken out; and that the defendant [illegible] $10, costs of this motion.

Geo. T. Jackson vs. G. H. Hegeman et al.—Motion to vacate attachment denied.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

Chas. Chase vs. Ferdinand Ewer and Susan [illegible]—Judgment for plaintiff in the [illegible].

Benj. Meyer vs. The Industrial [illegible]—Judgment of foreclosure and sale, and [illegible] made confirmed.

Wm. H. Rogers vs. Wm. [illegible]—[illegible] set aside. New trial [illegible] if not [illegible] [illegible]

Motion to refer [illegible]

Henry [illegible] *vs.* [illegible] referred to E. Hall, to ascertain damages.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Isaac F. Fisher vs. Abraham Gunst.—[illegible] granted.

Mortimer Brown vs. E. D. Ktokener.—Motion [illegible] attachment denied.

William Way, &c., vs. Frederick A. [illegible]—Motion to [illegible] the adjustment of costs vacated.

Wm. H. Jackson vs. John Miller.—Referred to [illegible] Ketchum, Esq.

Henry Greer vs. M. Stapleton.—Motion to open default granted.

Nelson Sherwood vs. Richard J. Higgins.—Order directing affidavit to be filed.

Brooklyn Courts.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—[illegible]

Before S. B. Strong, Presiding Judge, and Justices Rockwell [illegible] B. Davies and [illegible]

[illegible]

Frederick Curtis et al., respondents, vs. [illegible] *Cornell et al., appellants.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered at the Circuit, with liberty to the parties to apply for a new trial.

James [illegible] *vs. Robert* [illegible]—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered, the costs to abide the further orders of the Court. Present [illegible] Opinion by all the Court.

George Smith vs. Paul A. Wyleger et al.—Judgment reversed, and judgment for defendants upon the demurrer, with costs, with liberty to plaintiff to amend his complaint, within twenty days, on payment of the costs of demurrer and appeal. Opinion of [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion of [illegible]

Timothy Brosnan vs. John F. Case and others.—Judgment reversed and report set aside. New trial ordered before the same referee. Costs to abide the event, except the costs of appeal, which are not to be recovered by the plaintiff if he eventually succeeds in the cause and on to the other [illegible] Strong and Emmons, J. J.

Maria Adamson vs. James Coughlin.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, unless plaintiff within twenty days remit [illegible] together with interest [illegible] [illegible]

Wm. Brooks vs. David L. [illegible]—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered at the Circuit. Costs to abide the event.

Peter R. Westervelt vs. John [illegible]—Judgment reversed and new trial granted. Costs to abide the event.

William Fuller vs. Henry [illegible]—[illegible] denied.

Thomas Cornell vs. Susan C. Brown.—New trial ordered, the costs to abide event. Opinion [illegible]

[illegible]

James [illegible] *vs. City of Brooklyn*—[illegible]

[illegible]

Walter [illegible] *vs. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.*—[illegible] [illegible] affirmed, with costs. Opinion of [illegible]

John W. Westervelt vs. Patrick McKeon.—Judgment of County Court of Westchester affirmed. Opinion of [illegible]

Thomas S. Smith, respondent, vs. Patrick O'Brien.—Appeal from judgment of County Court of Westchester, and of the Justice of the Peace, reversed.

SPECIAL TERM.

[illegible] S. B. Strong will be in attendance at the City Hall, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 28, at 10 A. M., to hold a Special Term of the Supreme Court, and the Special Term Calendar will be called.

GENERAL TERM.

The General Term will meet on 16th November, to make appointments for Circuits for the next [illegible] and on the 1st of December, 1857, to take up [illegible]

[illegible] decisions and appeals from orders being [illegible].

The Comptroller of the City of Brooklyn vs. The Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburgh, has made an application for an injunction, and the appointment of a Receiver, the Bank having refused to pay over some [illegible] the late City of Williamsburgh. The application was denied. This money is the proceeds of the sale of swamp lands made for the benefit of [illegible] some years ago, and the Bank authorities do not know who is entitled to receive the money.

MARKET REPORTS.

Reported for the New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 26, 1857—5 P. M.

The boisterous weather seriously obstructed business to-day.

ASHES—Quiet and somewhat nominal. Pearl, [illegible].

BOOTS AND SHOES—The Boston *Shipping List* [illegible] The Boot and Shoe business has [illegible] some orders from the [illegible] have been received, but holders [illegible] credit to any extent; to the [illegible]. Among the exports of the week, we notice [illegible] San Francisco, and [illegible] cases. The quantity cleared at the [illegible] Custom-House has been as follows: [illegible]

COFFEE—Inactive at former prices. Java, 16½c. [illegible] Rio, 10½c.@11½c. [illegible] and Native Ceylon [illegible].

COTTON—[illegible] very scarce, quiet and nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour [illegible] cheaper. Sales, 9,800 bbls. [illegible] Indiana and Michigan [illegible] Michigan [illegible] Southern [illegible] demand, at easier prices [illegible] superfine to extra, at $5.10@$5.75 [illegible] good mixed to choice extra, at $5.80 [illegible]. Rye Flour is quiet and languid at $3 [illegible]. Corn Meal is abundant and depressed [illegible] $3.25 for Jersey, and $3.75 for Brandywine [illegible]. Buckwheat Flour commands $2@$2 [illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat is in pretty good demand, but at [illegible] prices. Sales 50,000 bushels, including good [illegible] at $1.20; mixed Western, $1 18; [illegible] to prime Red do., 98c.@$1 13; prime White [illegible] $1 45; and fair Red do., $1 20 ℔ bushel. Corn [illegible] and down to 67½c.@68½c. for mixed Western, ℔ bushel. Sales since our last, 28,[illegible] bushels. Rye and Barley are unchanged. Oats [illegible] and are worth 47c.@48c. for Western; [illegible] for State, 39c.@44c. for Jersey, and 34c.@[illegible] ℔ bushel.

Chicago Breadstuff Movement, Oct. 22 and 23.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	6,170	974
Wheat, bushels	264,200	131,425
Corn, bushels	20,162	——
Oats, bushels	21,325	——

Buffalo Breadstuff Movement, Oct. 24.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls.	10,067	678
Wheat, bushels	56,714	151,181
Corn, bushels	2,570	31,167
Oats, bushels	7,700	14,950
Barley, bushel	111	——

HAY—Sales, 300 bales North River at 50c.@60c., cash, ℔ 100 lbs. In Charleston, on the 23d inst., the [illegible] Northern was steady at 90c. ℔ 100 lbs., with no reported arrivals. 200 bales Eastern found buyers there, at about $1 ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—In Boston, last week, 150 tons Russian were sold—part to the trade at $220@$225, 6 months credit ℔ ton, but chiefly to the U. S. Government on private terms.

HOPS—Dull and down to 5c.@8c., cash, ℔ lb.

IRON—Small lots of Scotch Pig are only in request at about $26, usual terms, ℔ ton.

LEAD—Nothing new.

LIME—Rockland 60c. for common, and $1 for lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues very quiet, at nominal quotations. Porto Rico, [illegible]. Cuba Muscovado, at [illegible]. New Orleans, [illegible].

NAVAL STORES—No important movements [illegible] to-day.

OILS—Generally unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork is very quiet, yet holders ask [illegible] for mess, and $16 50@$17 for prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive and languid at 10½c. for Hams, and [illegible] for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon, 10c.@12c. [illegible] The [illegible] since our last embrace 500 bbls., inferior [illegible] Beef is depressed [illegible]. The transactions since our last [illegible] in lots, at $10 50@$12 for repacked Western [illegible] Country Mess, and $6 50@$7 50 do. [illegible] Prime Mess Beef, $20@$22 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $17 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 16c.@18c. for Ohio; 18c.@21c. for common to [illegible] State, and 22c.@26c. for prime to [illegible] ℔ lb. Cheese is salable and firm at 6c.@[illegible].

RICE—Continues in limited request at our quotations [illegible] for inferior to choice, ℔ 100 lbs. The Charleston, S. C., *Mercury*, of the 24th inst., says: "There has been a somewhat improved feeling for Rice during the greater part of the past week—the extremes of the week's sales having ranged at from 3 1-16 [illegible]; the bulk of the sales, however, at 3 3-16@[illegible]. Received the past week, near 1,300 tcs.; exported in same time, 1,306 tcs.; remaining on ship [illegible] uncleared, 587 tcs. Rough Rice—The arrivals of the week, amounting to about 26,000 bushels, have been forwarded to the mills on planters' account, and we have consequently no sales to report."

SEEDS—About 20,000 bags Calcutta Linseed were reported sold in Boston last week, part at $1 40@[illegible] cash and short credit, and part for export at [illegible] ℔ bush., 4 months' time.

SUGARS—Quiet at old rates. Sales 370 hhds. Cuba, [illegible].

WHISKEY—Sales 160 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 21c.@[illegible] cash, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Are improving. For Liverpool—Cotton [illegible] Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, [illegible] ℔ bushel; Rosin, 2s.@2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, [illegible] ℔ tc.; and heavy goods 25s. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE [illegible] ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF COLLEGIATE AND THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION AT THE WEST, will be held in this City on TUESDAY and [illegible] of the present week. The Annual Discourse before the Society will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, in the [illegible] Presbyterian Church, (Rev. A. D. Smith's) corner of [illegible] av. and 14th st., by Prof. H. B. Smith, of the Union Theological Seminary. The Anniversary exercises will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, in [illegible] Church, when an abstract of the Annual Report will be presented, and addresses delivered by Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., of New-Haven, Conn., and Rev. D. W. Poor, D. D., of Newark, N. J. Exercises in both cases to commence at 7½ o'clock.

T. BALDWIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—An adjourned meeting of the stockholders, bondholders and friends of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company will be held at the [illegible] Library, [illegible] WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, at 7 o'clock. A general attendance is particularly requested. NATHANIEL [illegible], Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—TO THE ORANGE COUNTY MILK DEALERS.—At an adjourned meeting held at the corner of Greenwich and Harrison sts., Oct. 21, it was resolved that a meeting of all milk men receiving their supply by the New-York and Erie Railroad, be held at the [illegible] House, No. 142 Bowery, cor. Broome st., TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 27, at 7 o'clock. A full attendance is requested. J. M. HORTON, Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.—Regular meeting TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, at [illegible] o'clock, at Clinton Hall. Essay by Rev. J. L. Hatch, on *The Jewish and Christian Week-day Festivals*. The public are invited. RICHARD WARREN, President. JAMES CUSHING, Jr., Recording Secretary.

JEWS' THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE.—An election for three Directors to serve for three years, in place of Class No. 3, will be held at the Jews' Hospital, 28th-st., on the 1st [illegible] o'clock. By order of the President. BENJAMIN NATHAN, Secretary.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN IN a first-class shoe store in Petersburg, Va. Must be a single man, and one who can bring first-class reference as to capacity and integrity. Apply on Wednesday morning, Oct. 28, between 8 and 10 o'clock, to LORD & LOCKWOOD, No. 125 Chambers-st.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A STEAMER, A [illegible] for a hotel, two entry clerks, a time keeper for a saw mill in New-Jersey, and bookkeeper, one steward, [illegible] to Europe and California, four porters, two express drivers, three boys to learn trades, stewards for steamers. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 [illegible].

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS HOUSE SERVANT, who thoroughly understands his business; a Protestant preferred. No one need apply unless well recommended, having lived at least a year in his last place. Apply to J. STODDARD, No. 6 Clarendon Hotel.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT LADIES' MAID, who thoroughly understands her business, [illegible] hairdressing. Apply to J. STODDARD, No. 6 Clarendon Hotel.

WANTED—A BOY, 16 OR 18 YEARS OLD TO run errands. Inquire at the lace store, No. 705 [illegible].

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible] REWARD.—DAGUERREOTYPE OF AN [illegible] gentleman, in going from [illegible] to Meade's gallery, in Broadway, on Oct 12. [illegible] will be paid for its return to JAS. F. JONES, No. 15 Nassau-st.

DRY GOODS.

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.
DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL
FOR CASH.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES AND FAMILIES IN NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.

In consequence of the unparalleled derangement of [illegible], business and finance throughout the [illegible] country,

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
SILK AND FANCY GOODS,
[illegible]
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14,
AT RETAIL,
FOR
SIXTY DAYS ONLY,
THEIR LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS
[illegible]
NO. [illegible] BROADWAY,
Corner of Worth-st.
FOR CASH ONLY.
ONE PRICE—NO ABATEMENT.

[illegible] Plain and Fancy SILKS.
[illegible] SILK ROBES A Volante.
[illegible] SILK ROBES A Quille.
[illegible] Plain TAFFETAS,
[illegible] ANTIQUES, &c.
[illegible] LONG SHAWLS. Entirely new.
[illegible] STELLA SHAWLS. Rich and new.
[illegible] SHAWLS. Rich colors.
[illegible] French Bordered STELLAS.
[illegible] STELLAS. New and elegant.
[illegible] SQUARE SHAWLS.
[illegible] SHAWLS of every description.
A large assortment of Cashmere SCARFS, just arrived.
[illegible] DELAINES.
Plain and Printed CASHMERES AND MERINOES.
Single and double width All-Wool PLAIDS.
French and Irish SILK POPLINS.
[illegible] DELAINES AND MERINOES.
Ombre Satin-Striped All-Wool DELAINES.
Merino, Alpine, Poplin and Delaine Bayadere ROBES a Quille.
Gros Odier French PRINTS.
Print ROBES A QUILLE.
Rich Plaid VALENCIA, &c.
Magnificent Printed ROBES DE CHAMBRES.
2,000 dozen French Lawn Embroid'd HANDKERCHIEFS.
3,000 doz. French Lawn Hemst'chd HANDKERCHIEFS.
1,000 doz. French Lawn Corded-border HANDKERCHIEFS.
3,000 doz. Plain and Fancy Linen-Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS.
800 pieces Richardson's Family and Medium LINEN.
CURTAIN DRAPERIES of all kinds.
French Crinoline and Crinoline SKIRTS in every variety. Chantilly and French LACE VEILS.
A large assortment of
Swiss and Jaconet COLLARS, SLEEVES and SETS.
MULL and CAMBRIC Embroidered BANDS.
Also a splendid line of French EMBROIDERIES.
A choice assortment of
TULLE, MOUSSELINE and TARLATANE,
ROBES A VOLANTES.
For Evening Dresses,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
All of which will be sold at
VERY GREAT SACRIFICES.
Purchasers will here find the
RICHEST AND MOST ELEGANT STYLES
of GOODS ever brought into this country, and will be this rare opportunity of securing STYLES that are entirely controlled by us, and which cannot be found in any Retail House in the United States.

The 3,000 ROBES A QUILLE are just landed, and the only styles of the kind in the country.

10,000 dozen BAJOU'S KID GLOVES,
the best make that now comes to this country, for
SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A PAIR.
The store will open at 9 A. M. and close at 5 P. M.

NO. 475 BROADWAY.
CONTINUATION SALE OF CHEAP CLOAKS,
At $2, $3 and $4 each.

There will be added on Monday, Oct. 19, over 3,000 to the balance left from our last week's sale of
[illegible] French [illegible] CLOAKS.

These goods have been consigned to us, and cost from $8 to $12 each to import, and are arranged on the centre tables of our immense establishment, separate from our regular stock.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

DRY GOODS!
CLOSING OUT FALL IMPORTATION.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

beg to inform their friends and the public that they are selling off their
SUPERB STOCK,
one of the largest in the City,
AT RETAIL,
30 PER CENT. UNDER WHOLESALE PRICES,
FOR CASH.

DRESS SILKS,	SILK ROBES A VOLANTE,
BLACK SILKS,	VELVET ROBES A VOLANTE,
MOUS. DE LAINE,	VELVET ROBES A QUILLE,
MERINOS,	VALENCIA ROBES,
IRISH POPLINS,	DE LAINE ROBES,
WOOL PLAIDS,	POPLIN ROBES,
PARIS VALENCIAS,	CALICO ROBES,
FRENCH CALICOES,	VELVETS, Black and Colored.
STELLA SHAWLS,	CLOAKS,
BROCHE SHAWLS,	OPERA CLOAKS,
WOOL SHAWLS,	REAL LACES,
RIBBONS,	PARIS EMBROIDERIES,

MOURNING GOODS, in great variety,
HOSIERY, in great variety,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, in great variety,
OTTOMAN VALOUR, a new and beautiful article for WALKING DRESSES.
REDUCTION REAL!
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.,
New-York.

HONITON COLLARS, HONITON COLLARS.
We will offer on Monday,
ONE THOUSAND HONITON LACE COLLARS, AT $2 EACH,
Usually sold at $3 50 each.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

100 PIECES FRENCH MERINOS AT 70 CENTS.
100 pieces French Merinos at 60 cents.
Opened this morning by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT, GREATER, GREATEST
BARGAINS YET OFFERED
In BAYADERE SILKS, for $1 per yard.
2,000 yards just opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

VALENCIA PLAIDS STILL FURTHER REDUCED.
6-4 Valencia Plaids, 5s. 6d. per yard,
RICH COLORS AND NEW PATTERNS,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS VERY CHEAP.
4-4 LINEN DAMASKS 4s., worth 6s. per yard.
4-4 SHAKER FLANNEL 4s., worth 6s per yard.
Also, CLOTH, of every description, greatly reduced, by
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

PLAID MERINOS ONLY TWO SHILLINGS PER YARD.
SUPER QUALITY at 3s., Bright Colors.
AN ASTOUNDING BARGAIN,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway,
One block below the St. Nicholas.

CHEAP BLANKETS, CHEAP BLANKETS.
300 Pairs Whitney Blankets at $3 50 per pair,
A wonderful reduction
From former prices.
Opened this day by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, FRENCH KID GLOVES.
1,000 Dozen (Medium Colors) at 70c., worth 90c.
Just received by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

500 VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
SELLING AT HALF PRICE,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

FINANCIAL CRISIS.
EMBROIDERIES.
Continuation of sale, at a great sacrifice.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

LINED PLUSH CLOAKS ONLY $6,
SUITABLE FOR THE COLDEST WEATHER.
Also, SUPER HEAVY RIBBED BEAVER CLOAKS, at $10.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH
in
WATCHES, JEWELRY
and
SILVER-WARE.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. [illegible] Broadway,
corner Warren-st.

DRY GOODS.

IMMENSE REDUCTION OF PRICES!

LORD & TAYLOR'S,
$1,000,000 of desirable
FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS
at Retail, much
BELOW COST FOR CASH.
Payment received in bills of Bankrupt
SUSPENDED CITY AND STATE BANKS!

In order to compete with others, and to meet the expectations of our customers and purchasers generally, we have decided to offer the whole of our immense stock
AT BOTH STORES,
at the following great reductions:
[illegible] LARGE DEPARTMENTS
On the first floor of
STORE Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
To prevent any misunderstanding, will be conspicuously numbered from 1 to 5, on colored labels, with the reduction distinctly marked thereon.
DEPARTMENT No. 1. (PINK LABEL.)
[illegible] French Merinos and Rich Fall Dress Goods.
[illegible] PER CENT.
DEPARTMENT No. 2. (BLUE LABEL.)
[illegible] Dress Trimmings, &c., in every variety.
REDUCED 20 PER CENT.
DEPARTMENT No. 3. (YELLOW LABEL.)
De Laines, Robes, Woolen Plaids, Poplins, Valencias, &c.
[illegible] PER CENT.
DEPARTMENT No. 4. (WHITE LABEL.)
Fall Hosiery, Gloves and [illegible]
[illegible] PER CENT.
DEPARTMENT No. 5. (BLUE LABEL.)
Bleached and Brown [illegible], Canton Flannels and Domestic Goods generally.
[illegible] PER CENT.
DEPARTMENT No. 6. (WHITE LABEL.)
[illegible] and French Prints, in every variety of [illegible].
REDUCED [illegible] PER CENT.

The entire stock [illegible] Cloth and Silk Velvets, [illegible] the second floor and additional [illegible].
RICH CARPETS and CURTAIN MATERIALS,
have been submitted to an equally
UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTION!
Strangers in the City, and all who live
[illegible] OF BARGAINS,
will find this the
LARGEST RETAIL STOCK
of Dry Goods in New-York, and at prices lower than ever before offered.
SALES AT THE REDUCTION
will commence MONDAY, Oct. 26, and continue one month.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

DRY GOODS CHEAP FOR CASH.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.
will offer at retail
on Monday, Oct. 5,
$500,000 WORTH
of
NEW FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,
purchased at the recent forced auction sales
FOR CASH,
AT A
DISCOUNT OF NEARLY 50 PER CENT.
ON THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
The following will give but a faint idea of the
INDUCEMENTS
offered to cash purchasers
at this celebrated establishment:
300 pieces elegant Fall Silks, 4s., 5s. 6d., 6s., 6s. 6d., up to the richest goods imported.
200 pieces Lupin's super French Merino, at 75 cents.
[illegible]
300 pieces Ducal Plaids, 25 cent goods, 12½ cents.
[illegible]
150 [illegible] De Laines, 31 cents.
1,500 [illegible] Cocheco Prints, 10 cents.
[illegible]
[illegible] White, 6¼ cents.
Together with [illegible] bales of brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, red and white Flannels, Canton Flannels, Blankets, &c., &c., all of which we will sell at the lowest possible price for cash.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

$250,000
worth of
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
To be Sold
FOR CASH.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 243 Broadway,
Have determined, in consequence of the present monetary derangement, to close out the balance of the Stock at once.
CURTAINS OF BROCATEL,
TAPESTRY REPS,
PLAIN REPS,
SATIN DE LAINES,
WORSTED AND GERMAN DAMASKS,
Made and put up at prices to suit the times.
They would especially call attention to
their select Stock of
PAPER HANGINGS.
Wishing to keep their
WORKMEN EMPLOYED
during the Winter, they will contract to paper and decorate
Private Dwellings at COST PRICES.
Their Stock of
WINDOW SHADES
comprises every variety and style, which must be
CLOSED OUT
before Jan. 1, previous to removal to their New Store, without regard to cost.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
CORNICES AND FIXTURES,
33 per cent. less than cost of importation.

NECK-TIES AND STOCKS AT RETAIL.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY!

As retailing seems to be the order of the day, we have concluded to offer our ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK of NECK-TIES AT RETAIL for thirty days for CASH ONLY. As our business is confined exclusively to the Importation and Manufacture of Neck-Ties and Stocks, we can offer inducements in this line never before met with. Our stock embraces OVER TWO HUNDRED DIFFERENT VARIETIES. The prices will be so low that no one will ask an abatement, as the following will show:

Black Gros de Rhin Ties, once around, 25 cts.
Usual price at Retail, 75 cts.
Black Gros de Rhin Ties, twice around, 35 cts.
Usual Retail price $1 25.
Black Moire Antique Ties, once around, 35 cts.
Usual Retail price $1 00.
Black Moire Antique Ties, twice around, 50 cts.
Usual Retail price $1 50.
Fancy Moire Antique Ties, ten different styles, at 50c each.
Usual Retail price $1 50.
Black Bayadere Ties, twice around, 50 cts.
Usual Retail price $1 50.
Super Fancy Bayadere Ties, twice around, 50 cts.
Usual Retail price $1 75.
SELF-ADJUSTING STOCKS and NAPOLEON TIES in great variety from 25 to 75 cts. each.
SALE COMMENCES (this day) MONDAY, Oct. 26.
SMITH & BROUWER,
No. 49 Vesey-st., up stairs.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
$250,000 WORTH OF
VALUABLE FURS,
The entire Wholesale Stock of
J. D. PHILLIPS & CO.
AT RETAIL
THIS DAY, and During the Week, (Saturday excepted,)
At the Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway.
SABLE AND MINK SETS,
FITCH AND STONE MARTEN,
ROCK MARTEN, AND
FRENCH SABLE AND LYNX,
SLEIGH ROBES,
GENTLEMEN'S COATS,
GLOVES AND COLLARS.
And a large variety of every description all of which are warranted to purchasers reduced below wholesale prices, in order to meet with an early cash sale; or at the Wholesale Warehouse of J. D. PHILLIPS & CO.,
Nos. 82 Maiden-lane and 19 Cedar-st.

40 PER CENT. BELOW COST.
GREAT REDUCTION IN
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS.
The subscriber is prepared to
CLOSE OUT
His Fall and Winter stock of
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS,
at Retail,
FOR CASH.
At 40 per cent. below cost prices.
W. B. MACKENZIE,
Nos. 284 and 286 Canal-st., Brandreth Building.

AT THE GREAT SALE
OF MOURNING GOODS, No. 551 BROADWAY,
50 per cent. below cost of importation,
5 cases double-width SHEPHERD PLAIDS 25 cents.
W. JACKSON'S Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, bet. Spring and Prince sts.

RICH DRY GOODS,
Selling at great loss.
CLOAKS
Of the most beautiful styles and quality reduced 33 per cent.
RICH SILKS, greatly below cost.
SILK ROBES, greatly below cost.
POPLINS, at immense reduction.
WOOL DE LAINES, in new styles.
WOOL PLAIDS of superior quality and new patterns at a great reduction.
MERINOS, extremely low.
THE ENTIRE STOCK
At enormous sacrifice.
JAMES A. HEARN,
No. 775 Broadway.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF
CARPETS.
Owing to our heavy importations and the financial pressure, we have concluded to dispose of our STOCK at RETAIL for CASH, WITHOUT REGARD TO COST, consisting of:
MEDALLION, WILTONS,
VELVETS AND BRUSSELS,
HEAVY SHEET OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
DOUGHTY & BROTHERS,
No. [illegible] Broadway,
Opposite the Park.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
A select assortment
Of Cloaks in cloth and velvet.
Of the newest Paris patterns.
At reduced prices.
MME. F. PINCHON,
No. 56 Bleecker-st., east of Broadway.

PATENTS SECURED.—SEAMLESS GARMENTS—Something new. Clothing alike for the million and upper-ten thousand! Clothing that does not rip or tear! [illegible] Overcoats, usual price $10, sold here for $6. Elegant Raglans, usual price $20, sold here for $10. [illegible] Raglans, usual price $25, sold here for $12. Pea Jackets, Vests, Leggings, Moccasins, Mittens, all woven [illegible]. Bills of most of the suspended Banks taken at par.
[illegible] GARMENT MANUF'G CO.,
Wholesale Depot, No. 22 Dey-st.
Retail Depot, No. [illegible] Broadway.

DAMAGED GOODS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—A new lot of blankets, French cloths, cassimeres, wide velvets, poplins, plaids, flannels, ticks, muslins, delaines; also black silks, slightly damaged, Merinos and wool shirts and drawers, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

DRY GOODS.

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY!!!
For a few days only.
WILLIAM H. [illegible] & CO.,
IMPORTERS,
Nos. 344 and 346 Broadway,
will offer on Monday, Oct. 19, the entire balance of this season's importation at
RETAIL,
embracing
RICH [illegible] SILKS, of every description.
SILK ROBES A VOLANTE.
SILK ROBES A QUILLE.
PLAIN AND PRINTED MERINOS.
PLAIN AND PRINTED CASHMERE D'ECOSSE.
PLAIN AND PRINTED WOOL DE LAINES.
SILK AND WOOL VALENCIAS.
WOOL PLAIDS.
1,000 DRESSES, of different materials, in Robes a Quille.
Together with a large line of more common dress goods.
8-4 and 16-4 BROCHE SHAWLS.
BROCHE BORDERED STELLA SHAWLS.
CHENILLE BORDERED STELLA SHAWLS.
PLUSH BORDERED STELLA SHAWLS.
16-4 WOOL SHAWLS.
CHENILLE SCARFS.
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
All of which we offer to the public at a tremendous sacrifice.
Will open on Monday at 10 A. M., afterwards at 9 A. M. and close at 5 P. M.

NEW AND SPLENDID
STOCK OF
WATCHES, JEWELRY
AND SILVER WARE,
NOW SELLING
AT RETAIL,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
FOR CASH.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

$300,000!—GREAT SALE!!!
FOR THIRTY DAYS.
[illegible]
OF MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
AT AUCTION PRICES
FOR CASH.
[illegible]
Open until [illegible] o'clock P. M.
DE GROOT'S OAK HALL, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.

BOMBAZINES! BOMBAZINES!!
25 per cent. BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.
W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, bet. Spring and Prince sts.

BLACK KID GLOVES!
GLOVES! the best French Kid [illegible] worth $2, at [illegible]
W. JACKSON'S Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

ATTENTION.
A. TERHUNE will offer his entire stock of dry goods, cloaks, hosiery, embroideries, velvet and bonnet ribbons, trimmings, &c., at less than wholesale prices for cash, corner 6th-av. and 12th-st.

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—TAYLOR, DICKSON, GRAVES & CO., Nos. 23 and 25 Dey-st., will offer their entire stock of clothing as above, for which the bills of the Banks of this State will be taken in payment. They will also receive this State money in payment of notes and accounts.

MME. DOUGAL, NO. 748 BROADWAY, will open on Thursday, Oct. 29, a very handsome assortment of Winter and Dress Bonnets; also, Head-Dresses, Caps, Flowers, Feathers, just received from Paris, all of which she will sell at most reduced prices.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT—XTH, XIITH, XIIITH, AND XVTH WARDS.—The Democratic Republican Nominating Convention of this District met on Monday evening, [illegible] at Union Hall. The entire delegation, five from each Ward, being present, the Convention organized by appointing NORMAN McLEOD Chairman, and DAVID HOGG and JOHN J. DYMOND Secretaries. The Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Senator with the following result: SMITH ELY, Jr., received 12 votes; T. C. FIELDS received 8 votes.

On motion of Mr. WESLEY SMITH, the nomination of Mr. ELY was declared to be unanimous.

The Convention then adjourned.

DAVID HOGG, } N. McLEOD, Chairman.
JOHN J. DYMOND, } Secretaries.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.—THE REPUBLICANS of the XXIId Ward will hold a ratification meeting at National Hall on 44th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock, to ratify the State and County ticket. Gen. JAS. W. NYE, Judge BIRDSALL, E. DELAFIELD SMITH, HENRY S. SMITH, and other eminent speakers, will address the meeting. RICHARD SCOTT, Chairman.

WM. T. GRAFF, } Secretaries.
WM. C. BRYAN, }

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—PART OF XVTH AND XVIIITH WARDS.—At a meeting of the Democratic Republican Nominating Committee of this District, held at Jackson Hall, No. 260 1st-av., on Wednesday evening, 21st inst.,

JOHN W. CHANLER

Was unanimously nominated as candidate for Assembly.
B. KELLY, Chairman.

H. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

REGULAR AND UNANIMOUS NOMINATION.—SEVENTH DISTRICT.—For Assembly—PHILIP W. ENGS.—This District embraces parts of the IXth and XVth Wards, and is bounded as follows: By the west side of Broadway from 4th to 14th st., south side of 14th st. to West-st., along West to Christopher-st., up Christopher along the north side of 4th to Broadway.

FIFTEENTH WARD.—THERE WILL BE A meeting of the Republican Association of this Ward next WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 650 Broadway. Republican electors of the Ward are urged to be present. RICHARD WARREN, President.

CHAS. CHERRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN TENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB.—A regular meeting of this Club will be held THIS EVENING, Oct. 27, at No. 324 Atlantic st., near Hoyt, for transaction of important business.

D. B. HASBROUCK, Sec'y. H. HILL, President.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

T. H. CHAMBERS, PIANO MANUFACTURER, Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 8th-st and 4th-av. (Formerly [illegible] & Stodart and Dubois, Bacon & Chambers.) The oldest establishment, and a reliable place to purchase.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS.
BEST CIRCULAR SCALE PIANOS,
With or without iron-frame, AT COST FOR CASH, to suit the times. Decided bargains at
J. & C. FISCHER'S, No. 335 Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN BROOKLYN have a costly double-round 7-octave rosewood piano and stool, new four months ago, and cost them $500, and willing to sell it at a great sacrifice for cash. It is a truly superb and richly-finished instrument, is without spot or blemish, and equal to new, City-made rich, brilliant tone, having carved legs, finished back like the front fully warranted. Price $260 for piano and stool. A bargain, and no exaggeration. Apply at No. 70 Washington-st., near Front, Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, any time after 7 A. M.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-sts., near Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, with Patent Repetition Action, have taken the First Premium over those of the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Among the judges were GOTTSCHALK, MASON and WOLLENHAUPT. Warranted fully for three years. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOFORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

SCHEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE-ACTION PIANO FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

PIANO-FORTES!—THE GREATEST INDUCEMENTS to purchasers of piano-fortes or melodeons are now offered to cash buyers, as we are determined to reduce our stock. Call and you will be convinced if you want a first-class piano at a very low price.

JOHN P. WAKE & CO.,
No. 436 Canal, near Varick-st.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES—To let or for sale on installments at their Manufactory, Nos. 330, 332, and 334 2d-av., corner 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON. N. B.—Several Pianos but little used and warranted in perfect order, for sale low.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES—Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices at No. 508 Broadway. H. WARREN.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Classes now open for the reception of pupils.

New-York classes on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Brooklyn classes on Mondays and Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.

Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillon and all other dances.

Monthly soirees for children's parents.

Mr. Dodworth, finding from the past two years' experience that his instructions in the minuet, in easy and minuet quadrille, were of great service in developing graceful movements and improving the style of his pupils, will continue the practice of those and other graceful studies. Among other novelties procured while on a tour of observation through France, Germany and England, will be introduced the Mazurka in ten figures, adopted for the coming season by the association of teachers in Paris.

For circulars of terms, &c., apply at either of the academies.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 69 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

AMERICAN GIRL AND BOY, OF RESPECTABLE parents, healthy and active, would be adopted to a gentleman or lady having no children; the girls is about [illegible] years old. A line addressed to Weston, N. Y., to C. T., information will be given.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY:
THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY,
FOR NOVEMBER.

CONTENTS:

DOUGLAS JERROLD: PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.
FLORENTINE MOSAICS.
SANTA FILOMENA.
SALLY PARSON'S DUTY.
THE MANCHESTER EXHIBITION.
THE BIRKENHEAD DRILL.
THE CHARTIST'S COMPLAINT.
DAYS.
BRAHMA.
THE AUTOCRAT OF THE BREAKFAST TABLE; EVERY MAN HIS OWN BOSWELL.
ILLUSIONS.
THE GIFT OF TRITEMIUS.
THE MOURNING VEIL.
PENELOPE: A METRIC ROMANCE.
BRITISH INDIA.
AKIN BY MARRIAGE.
THE ORIGIN OF DIDACTIC POETRY.
THE FINANCIAL FLURRY.
SONNET.
THE ROUND TABLE.
LITERARY NOTICES.
MUSIC.

Price, 25 cents a number or $3 a year. Subscribers remitting $3 in advance to the publishers will receive the work for one year, post paid, to any part of United States within 3,000 miles.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., Publishers,
No. 13 Winter-st., Boston.

The trade in New-York supplied by ROSS & TOUSEY and by DEXTER & BROTHER.

A GOOD AND USEFUL BOOK.
HARPER & BROS.,
Nos. 327 to 335 Pearl-st., (Franklin-square,)
Have now ready, with engravings, 365 pp., 16mo, muslin,
Price 60 cents,
LIFE STUDIES;
OR,
HOW TO LIVE,
Illustrated in the Biographies of Bunyan, Tersteegen, Montgomery, Perthes, and Mrs. Winslow.
By Rev. JOHN BAILLIE.

The influence of religious principle, as illustrated in the biographies of the following eminently pious individuals, is the subject of this volume:

The Good Soldier	John Bunyan.
The Christian Laborer	Gerhard Tersteegen.
The Christian Man of Letters	James Montgomery.
The Man of Business	Frederick Perthes.
The Christian Mother	Mrs. Mary Winslow.

The author has skillfully constructed a series of interesting narratives from the most salient incidents of their lives, producing a work of practical religious value, without formality or dryness.

THE GREAT RACE IN ENGLAND.
THE AMERICAN HORSES VICTORIOUS
OVER ALL ENGLAND!
For full particulars of the race, from our special correspondent see
PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.
FOR THIS WEEK.
READY ON THURSDAY MORNING.
For sale everywhere, price 6 cents.

THE GIRLS' DELIGHT, THE GIRLS' DELIGHT—PAPER DOLLS, Number five—Clara with beautiful dresses, including a riding-dress and riding hat, is now ready.

PAPER FURNITURE.

We shall have ready next week No. 1 of an elegant set of PAPER FURNITURE for Paper Dolls, including chairs, rocker, table, sofa, bureau, washstand, mirror, &c. &c., printed on card board and richly colored. No. 2, a set of Parlor Furniture, and No. 3 a carpeted room, with windows, pictures, &c., to put them all in, will be ready in due season. No. 6 of Paper Dolls, Cinderella, will be ready soon. We will send by mail, postage prepaid, either number of Paper Dolls on the receipt of eighteen cents in postage stamps, and either number of Furniture on receipt of twenty-one cents.

CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH,
No. 3 Park-row and No. 3 Ann-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 Elizabeth-street, New-York, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:

Albany-st., No. 30—Ann-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 48, 54—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. [illegible]—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts.—Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 28½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 108—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 118, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 327, 329—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av.—East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 269—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. 29, 36, 53, 63, 67, 79, 101, 113, 169, 175—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 330—Jacob st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 228—Liberty-st., 139, 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 256, 273, 280, 292, 293—Nassau-st., Nos. 82, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 346, 390, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 39, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 31—Reade-st., Nos. 28, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 98, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 10—Twelfth-st., Nos. 124, 126—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 23, 32, 39, 71, 87, 89, 102, 122, 160, 162, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 52, 53—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 46, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 333—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 153—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 106—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 205, 209 (rear)—West Fortieth st., No. 284—Seventh-av., Nos. 434, 435, 436, 438, 430—Ninth-av., 518½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 83—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av.—Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st. and Broadway, marble saw mill. HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS, bondholders and creditors of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Co., also, the stockholders of the Warren Railroad Co., are requested to call without delay at the office No. 51 Wall st., to unite in a plan for preventing the sacrifice of the property, and for protecting the interests of all parties concerned.

C. R. ROBERT, Chairman of the Committee, appointed at the meeting of Stock and Bondholders, on the 21st inst., will be in attendance at the office each day from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M., to give such information as parties interested may require. By order of the Committee.

A. J. ODELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1857.

NOTICE.—A LETTER ADDRESSED TO PETER VREDENBURGH, Esq., Freehold, N. J., containing certificate No. 2,406 for 50 shares Illinois Central Railroad Company Stock, in the name of the said Vredenburgh, $30 per share paid and mailed on the 4th day of April last in this City having miscarried, notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Company for the issue of a new certificate for said shares in place of the same.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1857.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS BEEN APPOINTED assignee of the estate of RALPH BIGELOW, of the City of New-York, builder. All persons indebted to said RALPH BIGELOW are notified to make payment to the subscriber; and all persons having claims against him are requested to present the same to the subscriber at his office, No. 182 Front-st., New-York.

BENJAMIN F. SEAVER.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1857.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST negotiating the following Bonds of the City of Wheeling, viz.: Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 33, [illegible] and 108. Payment of interest upon the same has been stopped. FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 60 Wall-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—AT WEST HOBOKEN, A NEW THREE-story and basement house, situated at the head of Palisade-av., overlooking the Bay and City, fifteen minutes from the ferry by stages, at short intervals; rent very moderate, till May next. Inquire of W. McCAULEY, No. 53 Chatham-st., or of Mr. F. A. FREELAND, near the premises.

TO LET—A NICE SMALL BRICK HOUSE, NO. 182 East 33d st., near Lexington-av., with all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, baths, wash trays, gas and all the gas fixtures &c., &c. Rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of TERENCE KOEN, No. 123 East 24th st., from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M., or from 6 to 8 P. M.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House, being the entire second story of No. 82 Broadway, extending from Broadway 108 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS NEW BROWN-stone-front house No 223 Lexington av., Murray Hill. This house is furnished with every modern improvement, and to a good tenant will be let at a moderate rent. Apply at No. 21 Washington Market, corner Vesey-st., before 1 P. M.

TO LET—AT A RENT TO SUIT THE TIMES, A new medium-sized brick house, in South Brooklyn. Those in want of a real snug, comfortable house, would do well to make early application.

WM. DOWNER & STEINER, No. 71 Atlantic st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, IN HOUSE NO. 208 Bleecker st., the second floor, basement, and bed-room in attic.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE.—THE LEASE AND FIXTURES of Tea and Coffee store, No. 47 Catharine-st., will be sold cheap. There is a well-established cash business, which, if application be made soon, will be saved to the purchaser. Inquire of BRITTON & ELY,
No. 35 William-st.

FOR SALE—A JEWELRY STORE, ONE THAT has been established about 30 years. It is located in the business part of the City, is a first-rate stand, and a good opportunity for any one acquainted with the business. Terms made easy. Real Estate or Stocks taken in exchange. Address O., Times office.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG MAN, AN ATTORNEY, having a small practice of his own, would like to obtain a clerkship in some law office, at a reasonable salary, with privilege of attending to his own business. Is steady and attentive to business, [illegible]. Address GEORGE, Times Office.

WESTERN LANDS WANTED—IN EXchange for desirable stock of a city company. The lands must be free from [illegible], with a perfect title and warrantee deeds. Address for one week full particulars to Box No. [illegible] Post Office.

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible], A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute,
At Claverack, N. Y.
[illegible] Board and tuition [illegible] a year.

PARENTS [illegible] WHERE [illegible] we find a school for our boys, where we can know they will not only be kindly and faithfully taught, but their morals, [illegible] watched over, their persons and garments kept clean, and in as good condition as at home? [illegible]

[illegible]

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, LONG ISLAND [illegible] Nov. 1. Twelve pupils are received, who, with the [illegible] and teachers, form a family circle in which the [illegible] [illegible]

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL WILL [illegible] [illegible] young men, with provision for a few smaller boys. Pupils are regularly fitted for Harvard and Yale Colleges, and entrance [illegible]. French and German are taught by native teachers. Mr. B. is determined that the school shall be, in all respects, the very best of its kind in the City. [illegible] Classical Gymnasium.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, CHARLES BARTLETT, LATE PRINCIPAL.—The Winter Term of the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School will commence on Wednesday, the 4th of November [illegible]. The arrangements of the School and family are adapted to youth of all ages, from ten years upward. Pupils are prepared for College or for business. Terms [illegible]. For further information, or for circulars, address
C. B. WARRING, } Principals.
OTIS BISBEE. }

SUMMIT SEMINARY, A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—WM. B. STOUGHTON respectfully informs his friends and patrons that twelve boys [illegible] accommodated in this family and receive his personal care and instruction. French, German and [illegible] taught. School reopens Nov. 2. Terms [illegible] per annum. Summit is 20 miles from New-York City, by Morris and Essex Railroad.

WM. B. STOUGHTON and Rev. G. N. SLEIGHT, Principals.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN McMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 900 Broadway, entrance in 20th-st. The term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school rooms, and at the bookstores of [illegible] WOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN and C. S. FRANCIS.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 7. Six assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics; lessons, as far as possible, taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 9 years. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 186 2d-av., and at RANDOLPH'S bookstore, No. 683 Broadway.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. [illegible] av., Monday, Sept. 7. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. [illegible] Drisler, will be open for boys under the age of 13 years. For circulars and further particulars, apply on or after the 1st of September.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] floor. A thorough and efficient education is here imparted under a discipline mild but decided. For circulars, &c., apply as above. E. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN—LATE PRINCIPAL of Rutgers Female Institute—continues to receive boarding and day pupils in his Institute for Young Ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square. His prospectus may be obtained by personal or written application.

$1 FOR TEN WRITING LESSONS OF ONE HOUR EACH.—Regular charge $10. Lessons day and evening for this week only. Pupils will have until the 1st of January to take their lessons. [illegible] day, enter your name and bring the dollar with you in gold or silver. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

THE MISSES DANFORTH RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have removed their School to No. [illegible] between 20th and 21st sts., third door above Dr. Muhlenberg's Church, where they will receive their pupils on the [illegible] September.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT BEDford, Westchester County, N. Y. A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open Nov. 2. Circulars may be had of D. BERRIEN, Esq., No. [illegible] Pearl-st., or of the Principal.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL—ASHLAND Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $120 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING AND PAINTING FROM NATURE.—In the most desirable system ever taught at No. 281 4th-av., by its author, J. WOOD, Esq. "His pupils' pictures, after 16 lessons, would do credit to veteran artists."—*Boston Commonwealth*.

POSTPONEMENT.—SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY Institute, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal; Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate. Winter Term commences Nov. 2.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.—WINTER TERM opens Nov. 17 and continues 14 weeks. Foreign Music Teacher. Bill per Term $30 [illegible]. For circulars, address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT Stamford, Conn. J. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars, containing terms, &c., address the Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. [illegible] 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

THE PRINCIPALS OF THE ASHLAND Collegiate Institute can be seen every morning this week at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs. Terms $120 per year. Winter session commences Nov. 4.

MRS. BENEDICT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies reopened Sept. 21, No. 4 West 27th-st., second door from 5th-av.

STUYVESANT-SQUARE SCHOOL, NO. 21 East 16th-st., offers to parents good facilities for the education of their sons. J. H. TYNG.

A CIRCULAR OF THE HOME SCHOOL, New-Haven, Conn., can be had of Mr. [illegible], No. 285 Broadway, or of the Principal, G. SHEARS, A. M.

MISS P. S. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 27 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14.

EVENING DRAWING CLASS FOR GENTLEMEN, from 7 to 9. Drawing from Plaster casts and from Nature, at G. SCHUSTER'S Academy, No. [illegible] Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A STUDENT IN UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, graduate of a College, and [illegible] years' experience in teaching in this City, desires [illegible] to teach the English branches or Classics. Would go into the country if desired. Address TEACHER, care of WELLS & CHRISTIE, 35 Courtlandt-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.—AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED in teaching English, French, (which she speaks fluently,) Latin and music, desires a situation as teacher or visiting governess in a private family. [illegible] given and required. Address TEACHER, Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

MATHEMATICS.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation (either in the City or country) as teacher of Algebra and Geometry, would be found serviceable as assistant in teaching beginners. Address T. D. G., [illegible] Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION in a private family or school, to teach English and Music. References given and required. Address INSTRUCTION, box No. 843 Post-Office.

A DISTRICT SCHOOL TEACHER (MALE) wishes a situation. Address, for one week, A. P. B., No. 40 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, ON EASY TERMS, the four-story brown-stone house and lot on the southwest corner of Madison-av. and 31st st.; house, 25x60 feet; lot, 25x98 feet. The very superior three-story brown-stone house No. 167 West 34th st.; house, 17x[illegible] feet; lot, 20x100 feet. The very elegant three story and attic house No. 151 West 36th st.; 21 feet 8 inches by 50 feet, with extension; lot, 100 feet deep. Small furnished [illegible]. Possession immediately. The [illegible] houses Nos. 171 and 171½ West 25th st.; [illegible] 22 feet. The four-story brick house No. [illegible] 24x50 feet, with rear brick [illegible]. Also the superb four story brick houses Nos. [illegible] st., 20x50 feet each; [illegible] The two four-story brick houses Nos. [illegible] feet front, and one 20 feet front. Also, four [illegible] south side of 16th-st., 100 feet west of [illegible]. The above houses are in every way superior, with [illegible] and all possible improvements. THEO. MARTINE, No. [illegible] West 28th-st., or J. BULL, No. 35 Pine st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS.—WANTED, A plot of ground between Broadway, Bowery, Canal-st., and the Park, as a site for a first-class building for [illegible] establishment, stores, &c. The dimensions to be 100 feet by 200 feet, or 200 feet square; to front on three streets, or open on all fronts preferred. Parties having such property to dispose of will please forward, diagrams and statements with lowest price, to METTAM & BURKE, Architects, Office No. 16 City Hall place.

N. B.—None but bona fide owners will be treated with.

WANTED TO LEASE—WITH THE PRIVILEGE of purchase, or would give City property in exchange for a small farm with comfortable house and buildings, &c., convenient of access to the City, one on the Hudson River preferred. Address Box 2,[illegible] Post-Office.

HOUSE WANTED—IN OR NEAR THE FIFTH av., between 14th and 23d sts. [illegible] with all the modern improvements, at a price [illegible] will be paid. Apply to P. L., No. 63 Chatham-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 27, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE DAILY TIMES is published every morning [illegible]

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; [illegible] for Five Dollars.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance. Bills of all specie-paying Banks received at par.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

[illegible]

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The success of the Free-State men in Kansas would now seem to be fully assured, both in the election of Mr. Parrott as Delegate to Congress, and in the return of a majority of both branches of the Legislature. A protest, which we publish elsewhere this morning, signed by several prominent citizens of Kansas, against the fraudulent returns from the Oxford Precinct of Johnson County, was filed on the 19th inst., and in response to it, after a personal examination, Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton issued a Proclamation on the 22d, in which they declare their intention to throw out the entire vote of Oxford, and to give certificates of election to the Free-State candidates. The Proclamation is said to have created a great deal of excitement among the extreme Pro-Slavery men, which vented itself in threats against the Governor and Secretary.

Our special Washington correspondent telegraphs that the Administration show evidences of recovery from the effect of the money panic, and that probably the necessity of curtailing the expenditures on the public works to any great extent will not arise. Secretary Cobb entertains the opinion that in the course of two or three months the revenue will increase sufficiently to provide for all current expenses.

The General Produce Market opened tamely yesterday. The boisterous weather checked out-door movements. Flour, Wheat and Corn were sold pretty freely at reduced prices. The Hudson River boats brought down, during the previous 48 hours, 27,899 bbls. Flour; 98,000 bushels Wheat, 28,800 bushels Corn, and 31,000 bushels Barley. Pork was inactive, but held with more confidence. Lard was in fair demand, and Beef appeared in better request, each, however, at decidedly lower rates. Groceries ruled quiet at old figures. Cotton was unaltered. Freights were doing better.

Heber C. Kimball, one of the most prominent of the Mormon Elders, has lately delivered a discourse at Salt Lake City, in which he takes strong ground against the Government of the United States, and expresses the determination of the Mormons to resist the troops to the last extremity. Brigham Young also made a speech in the same vein. In view of the anticipated difficulty with the Mormons, an unfortunate occurrence lately took place on the Great Plains. A drover, without any provocation, killed a woman and child belonging to a tribe of Indians which has hitherto refused to join the Mormons against the Government, and also fired at the Chief. It is feared that this may have the effect of creating a hostile feeling, which will end in alliance of the tribe with Brigham Young.

Yesterday, at 1½ P. M., the Commissioners of Police held a secret session, at which, it is said, no business of importance was transacted. They adjourned till to-day, (Tuesday,) at the same hour. It is understood that no letter was received from Mr. Draper relative to his election, or indicative of his decision on the matter of acceptance or non-acceptance, though it was very confidently asserted among the crowds of expectants that lined the sidewalk that Mr. Draper had signified his intention of accepting, but was detained for the present from entering on his duties as a member of the Board by the sickness of one of his family.

The Board of Aldermen granted to the Trustees of the Eastern Dispensary one-half of the block of land on which their building now is for twenty-one years, at the nominal rent of one dollar a year. A desponding communication was received from Stephen H. Branch, and referred to the Finance Committee. The majority and minority reports on the removal of steamboat landings further up-town were called up and read, and, after some debate, the whole subject was laid over, and the Board adjourned till Thursday next.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening, the report on the office of the Comptroller was, after short debate, made special for Thursday. A resolution was adopted calling on the Central Park Commissioners to say why they have not paid the salaries of the surveyors. A singular memorial was presented, calling upon the authorities to provide employment for the thousands of persons now out of work, and likely to remain so during the Winter, and suggesting their immediate employment upon public works. An ordinance for authorizing the issue of bonds to the amount of $250,000 to pay for improvements in Central Park was laid upon the table, with the understanding that it was soon to be taken up. Mr. Harvey Hart, formerly Receiver of Taxes, forwarded a lengthy but obscure communication in explanation of his connection with the duties of the department. The Harlem Gas Bill was adopted, and the Board adjourned to Thursday.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday adopted the report of the committee fixing the salaries of the clerks of the Marine Court as follows: The clerk, $2,500 per annum; first assistant, $1,500; second assistant, 1,200, &c. The bills for refitting the Supreme Court rooms, amounting to $4,488 18, came up. Supervisor Tucker opposed it on the ground that it was full 50 per cent. too high. A portion was referred back, and finally the whole were sent back to the committee. They also decided to appoint a docket clerk, for the County Clerk's office, at a salary of $800 a year. The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

A tea-meeting was held last evening in Rev. H. H. Garnet's Church, Prince-street, near Broadway, the object of which was to collect sufficient money to purchase the liberty of a colored Methodist Episcopal preacher who is in bondage at Newbern, N. C. Tea was served at 7 o'clock, but, on account of the unpleasant weather which prevented many from attending who would otherwise have been there, the speeches which were to have followed were [illegible]. Another tea-meeting will take place at the same place for the same object [illegible] evening at 7 P. M., the weather permitting, when addresses will be made by Rev. Drs. [illegible], Dowling, Garnet and [illegible], Rev. Mr. Robinson and Rev. Mr. Hatfield.

The Captain of the schooner *Ma Belle Two* was yesterday examined before United States Commissioner [illegible], on complaint of a colored boy, the cook of the vessel, for cruel and unusual treatment while in Marseilles. The case was adjourned to Thursday at 1 o'clock.

The gale which prevailed yesterday was very severe on the Lakes. The Canadian schooner *Christine* was driven on shore and totally wrecked, near Oswego, and the brig *General Worth*, from Superior, went ashore at Cleveland and was badly damaged.

The trial of Frederick Ourva, for the murder of Oscar De Granval, was commenced yesterday, in the Hudson County Court, New-Jersey. Distinguished Counsel are retained on each side.

1848 and 1857.

It is now very nearly ten years since the whole of Europe was shaken by a revolutionary earthquake. The laboring classes of the Continent, excited to frenzy by the declamations of philanthropists who loved their race not wisely but too well, and who sympathized with the sorrows without comprehending the nature of mankind, availed themselves of the overthrow of all political forms to attempt a reduction of the social order also, to a primitive chaos in which rights should be the condition of duties. We in America, after hailing with a somewhat inconsiderate enthusiasm the first appearances of republican victory in the old world, shrank back with no slight disgust from the subsequent revelations of the movement. Prosperous ourselves, and surrounded on every side by the evidences of individual activity and of individual success, the cry of the *proletaire* struck upon our ears with a ghastly and unnatural horror. We refused even the attempt to ascertain how far the excesses of socialistic theory in Europe were truly diseases of the public mind—crises of suffering, and not deliberate depravations of the will and of the character. We believed then, of course, that we should never be exposed to the ordeal through which Paris passed in blood in the days of June, and which London repelled only by a steady front of resolution on the 10th of April. Our "political institutions" were to save us forever from the pressure of the popular passions, and a revolt of the stomach was never to be apprehended on this side of the Atlantic. The voices of the passing hour somewhat sternly recall to us the history of ten years ago, and while they should teach us a clearer and more charitable judgment of the European Revolutionists, they warn us while it is yet time to beware lest a like thing overtake ourselves in the midst of our boasted ballot-boxes and of our liberal Legislatures.

How the Mayor of this City has treated the question of the relief of the laboring classes we already know. While urging upon the Municipal Government measures ingeniously contrived to exasperate the poor by further disappointments, and to increase the difficulties of the civic administration by adding another to the countless "jobs" on which our taxes and the character of our City are continually thrown away, Mr. Wood raises the banner of the most fiery communism, and justifies by anticipation any possible excesses of the despairing poor, upon the persons and the property of the rich. This was bad enough, and all reflecting men must have seen in the words of the "Message" of Friday morning last, a darker omen for all classes of the community than had frowned upon us from the crash of banks and the closing of factories. What, then, are we to say of the meeting of "German Workingmen" in Philadelphia, of which we this morning publish the report, as it comes to us from that city of "brotherly love?" At that meeting the sentiments of Mayor Wood were indorsed, and by men whose indorsement means not approval only, but action.

The communism of Mayor Wood may be, and doubtless is, a mere personal "fetch,"—a "trap to catch the sunbeams" of popularity. But the communism of the Germans in Philadelphia is the cry of starving and desperate men—it is the communism, in a word, of the barricades of Paris, and of the "Assemblies" of 1848. How is this fatal madness to be dealt with when it thus takes shape from the very "form and pressure of the times?"

Doubtless there are hundreds and thousands of intelligent workingmen in New-York, in Philadelphia, in Baltimore, in all the centres of distress, who cannot be stung into the suicidal folly of riot and disorder even by the double spur of the actual anguish of want and of the deceitful hope of relief. But when we remember how large a proportion of our foreign population have come to us inoculated with the insanities of 1848, and how many of our native citizens have been more or less demoralized by the examples and the appeals of just such men as the one to whom the supreme charge of our municipal interests is now confided, would it not be the height of fatuous and stupid indifference for us to suppose that the calamities of the coming Winter can be borne in this country without the frightful aggravations of popular violence and of organized crime, unless the enlightened portions of the community, whether of the mercantile, the mechanic or the professional classes, set themselves at once about their public duties. If our City Governments shall at once take steps to afford all wise and practicable relief in the emergencies of the moment—and to organize the protective forces of the people into proportions and an order which shall make the ignorantly suffering patient, by making the designing and the demagogic hopeless. We may rely upon it that the recollections of the "year of revolutions" will be revived in our minds with all the tremendous reality of experience. Twenty years ago, when the numbers of the suffering poor were much more restricted, and when the habits of the purely American mind held a stronger sway over the working classes of this City, the intolerable pangs of starvation found vent in a storm of senseless violence.

The "flour-riots of 1837" have not been forgotten by old Knickerbockers, and there are thousands of men who can remember the miserable spectacle of armed Americans marching upon their fellow-citizens to repress disorder which hunger alone had provoked. If such scenes inflamed into ten-fold violence shall disgrace our Municipal history again, the responsibility will rest upon the heads of our citizens themselves, who, being warned in time, are by that warning *fully armed*.

A Central Relieving House.—A very sensible movement has been made in Boston, with a view to the relief of the poor during the coming season, which might be imitated here with great advantage to all classes of the community. The plan in question is the establishment of a central house, or office, where all persons who are compelled to seek aid from the public or private charities of the city, may apply for information or relief. Many poor wretches might escape from the degradation of beggary, and private families be saved the annoyances of constant appeals from the suffering, if they only knew where to apply for relief. There might, and ought to be, a central house for relief, to be kept open night and day, where the suffering poor could apply and make known their necessities, and be directed where to go for assistance according to their circumstances. Some such arrangement as this will be needed this Winter, as much for the relief of the suffering poor as for the suffering rich and well-to-do, who, after contributing their quota for the relief of the poor, ought not to be subjected to the annoyance of mendicants at their own doors.

Curtailment of Credits.

It follows as a matter of course, in all times of difficulty, that an immediate investigation should be made into the causes of the disorders from which the community suffers. Divers are the sources to which the present financial troubles have been traced, and among them long credits have been supposed by many to be the most prolific of disasters. The domestic commission-houses, which have been the greatest sufferers, as they were the first to feel the effects of the commercial revulsion, had taken the subject into consideration some months ago; we called attention to the movement at the time, but we believe no agreement was arrived at by the houses in question then. Some of the Boston houses, we learn, have recently determined to shorten their credits, and the dry-goods importers have also begun to agitate the matter; but in the present unsettled state of affairs it will be difficult to make any permanent change in the credit system. On Saturday night the hardware dealers of this City held a meeting at the Astor House to discuss the subject of curtailment of credits, and we have noticed that one of our daily cotemporaries has avowed itself in favor of a total abolition of the credit system, and a return to the barbarian practice of ready money and pay as you go. Ready money is certainly preferable to long credits, and cash on the nail has a very pleasant and seductive sound to a matter-of-fact business man. But ready-money transactions are simply impossible, except to a very small extent, in an enterprising commercial community. The credit system is an integral and essential element of modern civilization, which cannot be abolished nor dispensed with. It is the natural outgrowth of the peaceful relations which exist between commercial nations, and is very justly regarded as one of the surest pledges of peace. Two communities that are largely indebted to each other cannot afford to quarrel, and what is true of nations and States is also true of individuals. But the credit system is, of course, subject to abuses, and it cannot be denied that extensive and indiscriminate credits have been among the causes which produced our present financial troubles. To attempt to remedy the evil, however, by an undiscriminating curtailment of credits in all departments of trade would be productive of much greater harm than it would cure. As the system of credits has gradually grown out of the necessities of the trading world, any abuses which have crept into it, might be as gradually abated by the exigencies of the parties affected. No evils can be cured by conventions or resolutions. The system is full of anomalies and apparent inconsistencies, which are puzzling to a superficial observer; but they are, doubtless, perfectly coherent and strictly in conformity with the necessities of business. Thus, it is difficult to understand why certain articles should be always sold for cash, while others of a similar nature are sold on a credit of eight months. Cotton, for example, is always a cash article, while cotton goods are sold on credits of six and eight months. Wheat, corn, rice and whisky are cash articles, but sugar and coffee are uniformly sold at four months; tea is sold at six and eight months, while St. Domingo coffee is always quoted at cash prices. Imported liquors and wines are sold at six months' credit, and molasses at four months. Nearly every description of European manufactured goods sold here are sold at a credit of six and eight months; but the importer buys on a credit of four months from the day of shipment. These are the wholesale rules of credit; but the jobber sells on uniform time to his country customer. The grocer sells on a credit of four months, but all others, druggists, hardware dealers, crockery and dry goods merchants, sell at six months; and it has been often urged, as an argument in favor of short credits, that there are fewer failures among the grocers than in any other department of trade. This fact we believe to be true; but we doubt the cause assigned; for all jobbers do, in effect, sell upon the same credit. Their country customers settle with them twice a year when they come to town to make their purchases, and the difference between the dry-goods jobber and the grocer is that one charges interest after four months, and one after six. The reason why grocers more rarely fail than dry-goods dealers, is that they only purchase to meet the actual wants of their customers, and that their goods do not depreciate in value by being kept on hand; while the value of dry goods depends in a great degree upon the caprices of Fashion, and are often rendered worthless by being kept over a season. There is no natural limit to the demand for dry goods, and dealers are continually stimulated to lay in larger stocks than the demands of their business require.

In this country the constant and natural tendency is to an expansion, and not contraction of credits, and we do not imagine that any effort will be successful in checking this tendency, but for a brief season. Whatever we have become as a prosperous people, has been by virtue of the credit system, and, with the growth of the country and the expansion of our population, the system must expand. The farmers of the West and the planters of the South produce their crops on a credit basis. Slaves and cattle are cash commodities, but land may be had upon trust, and all the necessaries required by the planter and the farmer while their crops are maturing must be obtained on credit. The importer trusts the jobber, the jobber trusts the country storekeeper, and he trusts the farmer, and the farmer trusts to the soil. When the harvest is gathered, the farmer sells his grain for cash, and pays the storekeeper; the storekeeper pays the jobber, and the jobber pays the importer or commission merchant, who pays the foreign or home manufacturer. This is the natural course of credit, and, under the system which has grown out of our condition, we have waxed prosperous, and become a mighty people. If great capitalists cultivated the soil, there would be no necessity for a credit system; the farmer, while waiting for his crops to grow, could afford to pay cash on the nail for the necessary commodities used in his family; but capital seeks other fields than corn fields, and, in nine cases out of ten, the producers of our great staples anticipate their harvests by means of the credit system.

But, after all, the seemingly long credits are not so long as they appear to be. The Eastern manufacturer, for instance, sells his goods to the New-York jobber on a credit of six and eight months; he has paid cash for his raw material, and he charges a profit according to the time given, which includes insurance for the risk he runs; it seems a long time to wait for his pay; but, as Mr. Nathan Appleton stated in his letter to the President of the Bank of Commerce, a few weeks ago, the manufacturer puts his six months' notes into Bank where they are discounted, and he does, in fact, get cash for his merchandise.

The credit system works very smoothly and happily until it begins to run into excesses, and then it corrects its vices by a general smashing and crashing, such as we are in the midst of now. But, happily, these crises do not occur oftener than once in twenty years, and even then it will be found that the crisis is not brought on by the regular transactions of trade, but by extraneous causes for which legitimate commerce ought not to be held responsible.

Kansas Affairs.

There seems little reason to doubt that the Free-State Party have carried the Territorial Legislature in Kansas, as well as the Congressional Delegate. It is conceded on all sides that unless the fraudulent vote in Johnson County is allowed to give that District to the Democrats, they have no chance of controlling either branch of the Legislature,—nor is it quite certain that they could do so even with all the advantage of that fraud. The latest returns, contained in our Kansas exchanges, give the Free-State men 27 out of the 39 Representatives, and 9 out of the 13 Councilmen. We publish a protest, which has been sent to Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton, against the return of over 1,600 votes in the Oxford District. The names of voters to this number are entered upon the voting list,—but it is stated that the signatures of the three Judges of Election are all in the same handwriting;—and it is notorious that there are not a hundred *bona fide* citizens resident in that town. By our telegraphic dispatch from St. Louis it will be seen that Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton, in response to this protest, have issued a proclamation, in which they declare their intention to reject the entire vote of Oxford and give certificates to the Free-State candidates. Secretary Stanton's course in connection with the exercise of the right of suffrage in the Territory, has been marked by fairness and candor, and he has acted consistently in defeating the glaring fraud which was attempted upon the rights of the people.

We copy also from the *Herald of Freedom*, a decided but not partisan advocate of Free-State principles, what appears to be an authoritative statement of the action of Gov. Walker upon several points connected with the election, in regard to which his conduct has been severely censured. It has been alleged that the Governor advised a Mr. Herndon to vote, knowing that he was from Missouri. The statement, in itself highly improbable, is directly and explicitly contradicted on the authority of Lieut. Carr, who heard the conversation, and who states that Gov. Walker told Mr. Herndon that he could *not* vote. We have no doubt that, of the two versions of the story, this is the true one.

What has seemed at this distance the most serious charge against the Governor is the allegation that he permitted and advised the soldiers to vote at Kickapoo,—in direct violation of the Nebraska bill, as well as the Territorial law. The *Herald of Freedom* gives what is probably a true statement of the case. It will be remembered that in his Proclamation concerning the election, Governor Walker took the ground that the Territorial Election law of 1857 virtually *repealed* the Election law of 1855, which prohibited soldiers from voting, and restricted the suffrage to those who should have paid *a tax*. In this position he was sustained by the President and his Cabinet,—and it was in consequence of it that the Free-State men, who had refused to pay the tax, secured the right to vote. But the Governor was also asked whether the same decision did not of necessity imply that the prohibition of *soldiers* from voting, contained in the law of 1855, was also repealed by the subsequent law of 1857, which declared that "*all citizens* of the United States, who had resided six months within the Territory," should have the right to vote. And he felt compelled to say that it did, and that all soldiers, who had their families with them and had been for six months *bona fide* residents of the Territory, were entitled to vote. The importance of this decision, it is stated, has been greatly exaggerated, inasmuch as only forty or fifty soldiers voted under it, and the result was in no way affected by it. We are constrained to acknowledge that the explanation thus given relieves Gov. Walker from the censure to which we supposed he had rendered himself obnoxious.

The Street Commissionership.—The decision of Judge Peabody, which was rendered on Friday last, in relation to the Street Commissionership, puts the office into the hands of the Governor's appointee, Mr. Conover, who is now in charge; but the Attorney-General having granted permission for a writ of *quo warranto*, to be brought in the name of the State, the question as to the rightful possessor of the office, whether Conover or Devlin, has yet to be decided, and it remains for the Comptroller to say, in the meanwhile, whether the present incumbent of the office shall perform its duties or not. So far as the public are concerned, it is not a matter of very great interest who the individual may be that is recognized as Street Commissioner, but it is of great importance to the community at the present time, that the business of the Department should be carried on by somebody. There is now a sufficient quantity of work to be done, which the Common Council has authorized the Street Commissioner to make contracts for, to give employment to at least 5,000 men; but no contracts can be entered upon by the Commissioner without the cooperation of the Comptroller, and he has not yet determined whether he will recognize Mr. Conover or not. There could never be a more favorable opportunity, for the interest of the City, than the present time, to complete the unfinished work of the Street Commissioner's Department. Labor is plenty and cheap, and contracts could be made at a much lower rate than at any time during the past ten years. The very men who might be employed by the Department, if not set to work, will probably have to be taken care of by the Alms House Department.

City and Country Banks.

We notice in the proceedings of the Convention of New-York Country Bankers at Syracuse a few days since, that an apprehension was expressed that the accumulation of Country circulation in and near the City would prove inconvenient, perhaps disastrous to many of the Bankers on the resumption of specie payments. This fear ought to be, if it is not, wholly groundless. The City will not attempt a general resumption without the Country; nor until the latter is fully prepared for it. The banking interest of the State will never be disintegrated. We believe this to be the present feeling of a large majority of the City Bankers. The late embarrassment before the suspension, and the Metropolitan plan of using the Country circulation since, have wrought a change of views, as well as policy, on this subject. The change is entirely consistent with the intent and spirit of the general banking law. The currency of New-York is and ought to be a unit from Buffalo to Montauk Point. If there be among our City Bankers any discontented spirits who think otherwise, they have their remedy—*they can wind up and quit*. They have no chartered right to force the policy of a small minority upon the large majority, and no right at all, as the Legislature would probably teach them, if required, to contravene the genius of the system. Recent events go to prove that the Banks throughout the State must stand or fall together.

There is no injustice or inequality in this principle. The right to bank, under the law, is a free one, but the privilege of doing so, and the law itself, are important as well as liberal grants, from the State, which must be wisely and harmoniously appreciated, or they can at any time be withdrawn by the law-making power, without the violation of any vested right. It was different, under the old Constitution, which sanctioned close charters, but these have nearly all passed away, by original limitation. The gentlemen in Wall-street, who occasionally make wry faces at the country banks, and at the Free Law itself, are no longer of the favored few in the Safety Fund list.

But, let us look at the New-York system on the cardinal point of circulation. It assimilates to the English law of currency as near as may be. It recognizes, like Sir Robert Peel's bill, the mixed basis of specie and public stocks. It sanctions a certain, but very [illegible] amount of circulation without other basis specifically. This is done to preserve inviolate the Safety Fund privileges, until these all expire by limitation. Registration at the Department only is demanded from these peculiar banks, and this single check has been found sufficient, in most instances, to keep them in line with the free banks. The currency of New-York now consists of about twenty-eight millions dollars, of which twenty is fully secured by public securities in the Department by the Free Banks; three and a half of Safety-Fund issue guaranteed by these banks to be liquidated or retired in three years, and four and a half by the still existing Safety Fund Banks, and the Manhattan Company of this City. The whole is now made a uniform currency. It was nearly so, under the law, before suspension. The difference then was that the country circulation was required to be redeemed in the City on an abatement of one-quarter of one per cent., or at the counter, in full. There is no reason why this uniformity should be disturbed. There is every reason why the value and currency of a city and a country bank-note should be kept the same, and the banking interest from one end of the State to the other move in perfect unison. The circulation is not excessive; from the nature of the public debt of New-York, it cannot be made excessive or insecure. Two weeks ago it had reached an inconvenient minimum. The reaction, under the Metropolitan plan, will restore something like the sum needful and consistent with the trade and business of the country.

The English system, to which our own is assimilated, authorizes the country or provincial banks, exclusive of Scotland and Ireland, to circulate thirty-seven millions dollars (or £7,525,000) over and above the specie representative. This answers to our Safety-Fund circulation. It is scarcely so well guarded. The English Bank in London is authorized to issue seventy-two millions dollars (or £14,475,000) on the pledge of public securities, and as much more as the bullion held in the banking department. There is no difference known between the City and Provincial circulation. The issues of the Bank of England correspond in amount and vary with the bullion in the Bank and the £14,475,000 in securities. The Notes unemployed in the Banking Department are held as so much reserved ability in the establishment to extend its discounts. The whole issue being secured in the Issue Department, as our New-York currency is secured in the corresponding Department at Albany, the Notes Unemployed and Gold are held in equal regard as a test of banking ability. The Gold has no higher representative value than the Public Securities pledged, in common, for the Circulation. Of the authorized issue on the last English report of £24,553,000, the bank held, unemployed, £4,606,000, and this sum is, for the time, the measure of the strength of the bank to regulate its general movement.

We make this explanation by way of illustrating the position of the banks in this City toward the Country Currency which they hold in reserve in the Metropolitan Bank. They have accumulated by collections from the country, in ten days since the plan was adopted and the equality of the Country Circulation thus acknowledged, about three millions of dollars. This is equal, in every financial sense, to the same amount of Gold. The certificates based upon it are made to adjust balances between [illegible] Bank, [illegible] expansion, [illegible] ability to [illegible] in the discounts [illegible] State [illegible] is fixed in extent [illegible] circulation [illegible] kept equal to gold [illegible] York or Albany. [illegible] is secured by pledge of [illegible] all times to gold or funds [illegible] and Albany. The whole [illegible] the banking sense at all times in New-York City; as much so as the notes of the Bank of England and the Provincial Banks are [illegible] in London. The accumulation of this circulation in the City Banks is their strength, without being in any sense the weakness of the country. That the banks here will [illegible] reserve (and their own notes secured at Albany, also,) in discounting paper under suspension is just as certain as they would [illegible] the same amount of Gold, under specie payments. And until the country banks are strong enough to redeem in specie, the City will manifest no undue eagerness to change the existing regulation, simply because the whole State must be in a condition to return to specie payments before it will be to the interest, the convenience or the true credit of the City to attempt it.

Site for a New-York Post-Office.—We hope that some steps will be promptly taken towards the selection and purchase of a site, and the erection of a building, for a New-York Post-Office. The whole matter rests in the hands of the President, who is authorized by law to purchase a site at a price not exceeding $500,000. It is stated that Mr. Buchanan considers this sum entirely too large to be paid for the ground alone, and that he is unwilling to exceed half that amount in providing a site. It will not be easy to find a suitable plot of ground, properly situated and of adequate size, in private hands, which can be purchased for that price.

The City Government, however, has the authority, by virtue of a law passed at the last session of the Legislature, to

"Make conveyance by deed of grant or lease, of any portion of the Park, to the Government of the United States, for the erection thereon, at the expense of the said Government, of such building for the purposes of a Post-Office, or accommodation for the Courts of the United States, held in said City, [illegible] for the officers attached to said Courts, upon being duly compensated for the same."—(Chap. [illegible], Laws of 1857.)

It seems to be universally conceded that the new Post-Office should be situated in the Park,—and our City Authorities, it seems to us, would do well to enter upon negotiations with the President in regard to it. If the purchase could be made and the erection of the building could be at once commenced, it would contribute very largely towards furnishing employment to the laboring poor, without which there must inevitably be extreme suffering among them during the coming Winter.

The Two Woods.—The *Tribune* paid an unintentional compliment to Mayor Wood, [illegible] by comparing him with William Wood, [illegible] the butt of Dean Swift's Drapier's Letters. The *Tribune* says:

"We beg leave to remind our excellent [illegible] the hubbub which a namesake of his [illegible] Ireland a century and more ago, by [illegible] to supply a scarcity of money by the [illegible] a new coinage of his own. We question [illegible] whether Fernando Wood's potatoes would give greater satisfaction in the way of payment than William Wood's half-pence and farthings."

The only resemblance between the two Woods and their transactions happens to be in their name. William Wood was a very extensive manufacturer of copper and iron, who was commissioned by the British Government in the year 1722 to supply Ireland with £100,000 worth of halfpence and farthings. The coin was a perfectly legitimate one, strictly in conformity with the regulations of the Government, and much better than that which it was intended to displace. It would have proved most beneficial to the people, had not Dean Swift, who was then, to use his own words, living in Dublin "like a rat in his hole," in the very wantonness of his power, written a few letters under the signature of a Drapier, warning his countrymen that a certain William Wood was going to defraud them out of their eye-teeth by means of his copper half-pence. Such was the force of the Dean's style, the irresistible wit of his [illegible] which he put into his Drapier's letters, that he succeeded in persuading the Irish people, against the evidence of their own senses, that the new coin was a swindle. The consequence was that Wood was nearly ruined by having [illegible] sent back to him; but he was an honest man, and he received the contract from Government not as a job, but because he offered lower terms than any of his competitors. The Drapier's letters are the worst blot upon the fame of Dean Swift, and if the *Tribune* had wanted to institute a parallel between Mayor Wood's late message and [illegible] concerned in the Dublin half-pence riots, the Dean of St. Patrick's, and not William Wood, was the proper person to distinguish in that manner.

Missing.—Our advertising columns have already noticed the very singular disappearance of Mr. R. H. Howell, of this City, who has been missing since Monday, the 19th inst. He was about forty years of age, of medium height, and wore dark clothing, with a brown Raglan overcoat. His spirits had been very much affected by pecuniary difficulties, and it is feared he may have wandered off, or even committed suicide, in a moment of temporary derangement. Information in regard to him is solicited by Thomas Parker, No. 88 Duane-street.

In Justification of the Russian Admiral Nordmann.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Among the most intimate of my friends during my three years' traveling in Russia, was the Governor of State and celebrated naturalist, [illegible] Odessa, by birth from Abo, in Finland, and his brother, at that time, (1848 to 1852,) Adjutant of Admiral Menschikoff, now Admiral himself.

I am stating the purest truth in saying that I rarely met with gentlemen in any country more kind-hearted and of more noble and lofty aspirations than these two brothers.

This was my conviction after some years of frequent amicable intercourse. If, therefore, Admiral Nordmann does not appear, as you stated in [illegible] paper, to possess such a character in the [illegible] disaster in the Baltic Sea, there must have been causes which forced him into passivity [illegible] very severe regulations of the Russian Navy [illegible] ment.

Very respectfully, &c.,

E. R. [illegible]

We do not question that Admiral Nordmann may be a most excellent gentleman, tender-hearted and well educated; but it is very evident, from his letter giving an account of the loss of the *L*[illegible], that he is very little of a sailor. The Russians, in fact, are always out of their element on the [illegible]

Acknowledgment.—We have received from [illegible] W. M. *five dollars* for the Children's Aid Society, towards enabling them to carry out the plan for sending servant girls to the West, of which we have already spoken.

☞ The Collins steamship *Atlantic* [will] sail for Liverpool at 3 o'clock this morning.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Administration and the Money Crisis.

Kansas Affairs—The New Irrigation—Site for a New-York Post-Office—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857.

Governor WALKER's requests to have the United States troops detained in Kansas during the coming Winter indicates his fear that their services may be required, and, therefore, that the troubles in the Territory are not altogether at an end. The companies on service in that quarter are seriously needed elsewhere for the protection of the frontier from savage violence, and the Cabinet will scarcely assent to the Governors' request, unless sustained by decided evidence of the necessity for so doing. An order, withdrawing the force from Kansas, had already been prepared before the Governor's letter was received. Mr. WALKER's friends here think he will arrive at Washington before the meeting of Congress.

There is little doubt that the efforts of Hon. J. B. HASKIN to secure employment at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, this Winter, for the fifteen hundred mechanics there, will be entirely successful. The report of a Naval Board as to the propriety of altering the *Brandywine* into a propeller, is little else than a formality. Gentlemen familiar with the subject, say there is no doubt of the economy of the improvement, or of its practicability; and, as stated in a recent communication, there is an imminent necessity for the augmentation of our naval force by every judicious means. It is not probable that either of the new steam sloops-of-war will be constructed at New-York, with the exception of the one awarded by contract to Mr. WESTERVELT. Philadelphia will have one, as you are already apprised. Another will probably be built at Norfolk; and the other two are likely to be given to the Navy-Yards at Charlestown, Mass., and Kittery, Maine, although the matter is not yet decided.

We have rumors here of a world of private jobbing going on in connection with the purchase of a site for the New-York Post-Office. Postmaster-General BROWN received pressing attentions from a variety of patriotic gentlemen while in your City, some of whom very disinterestedly pointed out several "only" places suitable for the new site, and descanted eloquently upon their striking advantages. These, however, all considered half a million of dollars very little more money than ought to be paid for the site itself. If a million had been appropriated, it is not improbable that the margin remaining would have been just as small. But Mr. BUCHANAN will help Governor BROWN in disappointing all these disinterested speculators. He does not deem it absolutely essential to put the office, at any cost, just where the merchants want it; but is determined to find some location which can be obtained at a moderate price—say a couple of hundred thousand dollars. If the City authorities shall offer a site in the Park for this sum, it will be accepted; but if they do not, the chances are that all efforts to secure a location so favorable as that will be abandoned. There is reason to believe that the speculative designs of outside parties have delayed a suitable and advantageous proposition from the City up to the present time, and that when they become satisfied that there is to be no margin in the purchase price for private aggrandizement, the great difficulty of procuring an advantageous site will be removed. Mr. BUCHANAN will take the matter in his own hands, and is resolutely determined not to favor any considerable increase of the entire cost of site and building, over and above the appropriations already made.

I do not think the Administration is altogether united in opinion as to the policy to be pursued with reference to the public expenditures during the present monetary crisis. At first, "contraction" to the narrowest limits was the order of the day; but this policy, it is now seen, must add greatly to the public distress by throwing thousands of poor men out of employ, and, at the same time, reducing the amount of capital in circulation. Congress, during the last session, made appropriations, still unexpended, quite equal to the entire amount of surplus now in the Treasury; and it is a debated question whether it is not better to go on with the work thus ordered—all of it being in reality needed to be done as early as practicable—even though a loan to the Government should be necessary in order to raise the money for current expenses during the temporary falling off of public revenue. If a Government loan would draw from their hoarding places and put in active circulation a few millions of the specie now lying useless in the hands of timid holders, why would it not be advisable to authorize it? Surely that would be far better than adding to the general distress by stopping important public works and throwing workmen out of employ. A public loan is a great bug-bear always to partisans—but should not be seriously dreaded by practical men under the existing circumstances.

Although Mr. TOUCEY is understood to have declined the seat upon the Supreme Bench, made vacant by the resignation of Judge CURTIS, I am inclined to believe that he will be nominated thereto after a few weeks, and will accept the place, which is far more suited to his tastes and inclinations than are the drudging details of his present position. S.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 26.

The Administration is evidently recovering from the effects of the monetary panic, and will not materially curtail the expenditures on public works.

It is understood that the Cabinet is not disposed to contract a loan, but favors a resort to Treasury notes, if necessary.

Secretary COBB's opinion, from present evidences, is, that the revenue will increase sufficiently for the current expenses within two or three months.

In the Naval Courts, Lieutenant WHITING's defence has been read, Lieutenant NOLAND's case is commenced, and the cases of Lieutenant MORGAN and Captain RICHIE are still pending. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 26.

The Interior Department has received information that a drover lately, while crossing the great plains, unnecessarily killed a woman and a child of the Snake Indians, and also fired at the War Chief of the tribe. In consequence of this the Indians are greatly incensed. As they have heretofore been on remarkably good terms with the whites, and have steadily refused to take part with the Mormons, the fear is that they now depart from their friendly policy. The Department will at once take measures to repair, if possible, the mischief thus occasioned.

Nearly eight millions of acres were located with military land warrants under the Act of March 1855, from the 1st of July 1856 to the 31st of August last.

The mails from all points South, as late as due, are to hand.

Apprehended Deficit in the Government Revenue—Work on the Navy-Yards, &c.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 25.

The Government being justly apprehensive of the occurrence of a deficit in the revenue which is relied upon to meet the appropriations for the present fiscal year, has determined to commence at once a reduction of expenditures. Many of the appropriations are of a character that can be legally deferred. Orders have been given to discontinue works at the Navy-Yards and arsenals, and the work on the fortifications is to be deferred. The public had called for a more active prosecution of these and other public works, as a means for affording employment to numbers of idle and starving laborers during the Fall and Winter.

The Treasury has also closed its doors to further redemption of United States bonds, which to many bankers and merchants, both on this and the other side of the Atlantic, is a grievous disappointment, inasmuch as various and important business operations have been based upon the supposition that certain United States stocks would be redeemed at fourteen per cent. premium after the 1st of November.

The Government, it is remarked, show by these measures that it is alarmed, and unable to present a bold front to the country. But is there not good reason for alarm, and will should the Government exhibit unfounded confidence in early restoration of prosperous activity? The fact is generally admitted that exchanges, and currency, and business and credit are now more completely paralyzed all over the country than at any time since the 24th of August, when the revulsion commenced. The Government is obliged to heed these facts.

On the other hand, the Secretary of the Treasury has determined, as I learn, not to withdraw from the Mint the facilities afforded at his discretion for an advance of coin to the depositors of bullion. It was strongly represented to him that the withdrawal of *these facilities*, requiring about six or seven millions, would check the coinage and increase the embarrassments of the currency.

The reports in reply to the Treasury Circulars, asking information as to probable importations for the next year or two, are beginning to come in. They concur in representing that the imports of railroad iron, sugars, and all manner of luxuries and fancy goods will be *seriously diminished, but that* the demand for staple goods of ordinary consumption will continue at the present rate.

But, should the United States Government find its revenue unequal to ordinary and economical expenditures in time of peace—a thing which has happened, and may again happen—they would not, at such a time as this, resort to a loan, but to the issue of Treasury notes. The call for a loan would only serve to straighten the money market, and augment the existing pressure; whereas, the issue of Treasury notes would be an acceptable and useful addition to the currency of the country. But there is really no ground for the belief that the revenue will fall short of necessary expenditures for the present or the next fiscal year. Any deficit in the revenue for the next fiscal year must, of course, be met by a radical reduction of unnecessary expenditures.

OBITUARY.

Crawford, the Sculptor.

The steamer *Baltic* brought the painful intelligence, which has been anticipated the past two months, of the death of our distinguished countryman, THOMAS CRAWFORD, the Sculptor. He died in London on the morning of the 10th of October, in the 44th year of his age, and we learn that his body will be sent to New-York by the steamer *Arago*. Mr. CRAWFORD *was born in this City*, in the year 1813, of Irish parents, and early gave evidence of his artistic instincts. He was a schoolmate of PAGE, the portrait-painter, and they spent the time which ought to have been devoted to Latin and Mathematics in making drawings. Both of these eminent artists were put by their parents to mercantile pursuits, but they soon broke loose from the trammels imposed upon them, and gave themselves up to the course for which Nature had qualified them. CRAWFORD was put with FRAZEE and LAUNITZ to learn the art of modelling and carving in marble, and he made such progress that he was enabled to go to Rome to complete his studies before he was 21. In Rome he had the good fortune to be taken into the studio of THORWALDSEN, who ever after entertained the highest regard for his pupil, and predicted his future greatness. With the true spirit *of his country*, CRAWFORD *was restless while* a pupil, and he soon had a studio of his own, where he commenced many of the works which have gained him his reputation. He executed a great number of busts, and was successful in making portraits, but he had a distaste for this kind of work, and aspired to something higher than the modeling of portraits in plaster. The first classical subject which he executed was his famous statue of Orpheus, which remained a considerable time in his studio, in clay, before he received an order to execute it in marble. The order at last came from Boston, and the statue is now in the gallery of the Athenæum in that city. It was owing, we believe, to the exertions of Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, who had seen the model in Rome, that the Boston Athenæum was induced to give the order for its completion. Since then the sculptor has not lacked for commissions, and he has executed many important works of a monumental character, besides a great number of bas-reliefs and busts. The last of his busts, we believe, was one of his wife, which was exhibited here a few years since. Among his more recent works were statues of CHANNING, CLAY and BEETHOVEN. The latter cast in bronze, is in the Music Hall in Boston. But his great work was the heroic monument of WASHINGTON for Richmond, which was ordered by the State of Virginia. The equestrian figure of WASHINGTON, cast in bronze, in Munich, is now on its *passage to this country*.

Mr. CRAWFORD was in Rome twenty-three years, during which time he visited his native City but twice. He married a daughter of the late SAMUEL WARD of this City, whom he leaves a widow, with four children, who are at present living with their mother's sister, Mrs. MAILLARD, at Bordentown, N. J. His only relative is his sister Mrs. CAMPBELL, who was with him at the time of his death. It is nearly two years since the most painful apprehensions were felt for Mr. CRAWFORD, in consequence of the appearance of a malignant tumor under his left eye. He had the benefit of the best surgical skill in Europe, but his disease baffled all human exertion, and he gradually sunk under the disorder. Just previous to his death he had been under the charge of Dr. FELL, a young American physician in London, who has been very successful in his treatment of cancers. But the sculptor's disease was beyond the reach of mortal skill.

CRAWFORD has left behind him many noble works, which will preserve his name among the great artists produced by this country, but he has been cut down just as his fame was ripening, and, if he had lived, he would have justified all that his partial friends expected of him. Among the unfinished orders that he left were some for works to adorn the National Capitol at Washington.

DEATH OF MRS. DR. JAMES RUSH.—The telegraph announces the death of Mrs. Dr. JAMES RUSH, of Philadelphia, at Saratoga, after an illness of two months. This lady has occupied an eminent position in the fashionable world, viewed in its most generous and progressive aspect. Possessed of a masculine intellect and of a princely wealth, and married to one of the most accomplished as well as philosophically toned men in the country, her house, both on her own account and that of her husband, was liberally resorted to by clever people, domestic and foreign. It was not simply that her dwelling in Chestnut-street rivaled European palaces in interior appointments of furniture, plate, china, and the severe Doric elegance of its decorations, but there were a woman and a man within who knew how to converse and how to entertain. Mrs. RUSH was one of the few relics of the old school, the daughter of Mr. RIDGWAY, the rival of GIRARD in acquiring a fortune in commerce. Dr. RUSH is the son of BENJAMIN RUSH, the signer of the Declaration of Independence, and the most celebrated physician of the last century, the fame of whose genius spread over Europe, and whose works were quoted by BYRON and rewarded by ALEXANDER I. of Russia. Of such good intellectual stock, Dr. RUSH maintained its celebrity by his work, "The Philosophy of the Human Voice," which has no rival in the English language for originality and profundity.

It is possible for persons of great wealth, who give parties, balls and receptions, to do a great deal of good by democratic ideas carried into the drawing-room. Mrs. RUSH, who had a horror of snobs and snobbishness, set to work to break down artificial distinctions. She invited whom she chose to her parties, provided their moral standing was good. The son or daughter of a retailer—of the tradesman who, in Europe, ranks along with the domestic—found, if worthy, a warm welcome to her weekly receptions and her balls. At Saratoga she eschewed all parade, and her example might be well followed by the over-doing candidates for social celebrity.

This liberal and catholic view of society was not inspired by any vital piety, as it is understood. Mrs. RUSH never went to church, or claimed to be religious. She was a great reader, a student, a linguist, took lessons on the piano-forte till the summer of her death, and was very exact in filling up the hours of the day properly. A great walker, rain or shine she could be seen in the streets of her native town. Every year she went to Saratoga regularly.

Mrs. RUSH was advanced in years, but, till the period of her last illness, was uninterruptedly seen in society.—*Tribune.*

Arrival of the Borussia.

The steamship *Borussia*, from Hamburg on 1st of October, arrived at this port yesterday morning. On the 5th inst., in a fearful hurricane when north of Scotland, the *Borussia* broke one blade of the propeller and proceeded to Greenock to repair. Finding at that port no dock sufficiently large for her accommodation, she went to Liverpool, from which port she sailed on the 14th. The *Borussia* lay to off Sandy Hook for 7½ hours waiting for a pilot. She brings 124 first and second cabin, and 230 steerage passengers. Her advices have been anticipated by the arrival of the *Baltic*.

Literary.

NEW HISTORICAL WORK ON THE REIGN OF THE LATE CZAR NICHOLAS.—A work on the advent to the throne of the Czar NICHOLAS I., edited by Baron DE KORFF, Secretary of State, Councillor of the Empire and Director of the Imperial Library at St. Petersburg, has recently appeared in the Russian Capital, where it has made considerable sensation. It has been compiled by direction of ALEXANDER II., *from notes left by the late Czar*, completed and explained by the correspondence of the imperial family, and by official acts which have remained *until now buried in the archives of the* Empire. Among these materials are an autographic memoir of NICHOLAS himself, a journal kept by his Empress, documents found among the papers of CONSTANTINE, notes left by the late Grand Duke MICHAEL, and papers forwarded by several personages connected with the insurrection of 1825. It thus forms an introduction to the history of the late reign, founded upon authentic documents, the majority of which have been secret up to the present time, and the remainder of which have been known only to a few persons. The French translation is completed, has been revised by Baron DE KORFF himself, and will soon be ready for publication. The German and English translations will be a little later. The Russian edition comprises 236 pages.

COSMOS.—A Congress of naturalists has just been held at Bonn. By a letter addressed to the President of this learned assembly, Baron ALEXANDER DE HUMBOLDT announces for next month the publication of the first part of the fourth and last volume of his *Cosmos*. The completion of this great work is an event calculated to deeply interest the learned world.

Sugar from the Chinese Cane.

The following letter, addressed to the Commissioner of Patents at Washington, contains information of a good deal of general interest, inasmuch as it shows that granulated sugar may be produced from the Chinese plant recently introduced into this country, and which had already been proved to be of so great value for the molasses it yields as well as for fodder for cattle:

VALLAMBROSA, Montgomery Co., Md., Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR: In addition to the small parcel of sugar I sent by mail, enclosed in my letter of the 3d inst., I to-day present your Bureau with another and better specimen of sugar obtained from the Chinese cane. The first parcel was made by my family in my absence, without note of measure of the liquid or extract or of time. Of the present sample I can speak more learnedly, as I witnessed the operation, from the cutting and counting of the canes to the granulation and evaporation of the sugar. After topping and blading the canes, five hundred of them were cut in every stage of maturity, most of them very small, with unripe seed; twenty of them taken indiscriminately weighed 33½ lbs. They were hauled in an ox-cart two miles to a neighbor's house, who kindly permitted me to put up a cider mill which had not been used for two years, and was very dry and inefficient. Much of the juice was wasted, as the bed in which the rollers worked had no groove, having a level surface. The cane was *passed twice through the mill, and I believe the* greater part of the juice remained in the cane, the mill having been so long disused that it could not be keyed up to effect the requisite pressure. We carried home in a barrel five gallons of juice, into which were thrown two teaspoonfuls of slaked *lime, dissolved in cold water*, about the consistence of cream—according to the suggestion of Mr. BROWN, of the Agricultural Bureau, in the agricultural report of 1856—which rapidly disengaged various matters that were suspended in the liquid and were skimmed off. The greater part of the liquid was then measured and put into a bell-metal preserving kettle holding four gallons, and the remainder into an iron vessel belonging to the cooking-stove which was inserted in its proper place, and the kettle, having no aperture to fit it, was placed over one of the holes of the stove, and did not for that reason boil as rapidly as the other. However, when that in the kettle was boiled down sufficiently, the contents of the smaller vessel were poured into the larger one. In about five hours from the point of ebullition the syrup I present in the pint bottle was dipped out, and the remainder continued boiling about half-an-hour longer, when it was poured into a cold tin pan. The scum that rose was removed at intervals of a few minutes, during the whole operation of boiling, by a perforated tin skimmer. A little over a gallon of delicious syrup was the fruit of our labors, covered with a thick coating of what my family considered very nice taffy. We were in despair about the sugar, and thought we only had syrup, and used it as such for three or four days, after which some particles of crystalized matter disclosed themselves—in all a little more than a teacup-full. The remainder of the syrup, which was filtered through a cloth, produced the articles of sugar and molasses which I herewith present.

So far the process would seem very simple; but the most careful may fail in his experiment. When the liquid is boiled down to about a fifth part of its original measure, or a little more, it must be carefully attended to, frequently dipping out and dripping the liquid over the side of the skimmer, when small globules will appear, and presently the rim of the skimmer will hold, suspended, a quantity of the syrup. About this point the violent ebullition which raises the liquid to the top of the vessel will have greatly subsided, when it should be poured off into another vessel. This last part of the process is the most important and the most difficult of description, and must be chiefly trusted to the practiced eye of the expert. It seemed to me that at this most important point, when the ebullition is most violent, more resembles the making of taffy, the molasses has reached its highest point of boiling. The liquid should not boil over the vessel, which may be prevented at any stage by dipping up part of the liquid and dropping it into the boiler.

Of the small bottle of syrup, of rather better quality than the first mentioned, I will give you the separate history. I had seventy-five of the ripest canes cut and passed three times through the same mill, and into which the lime was put immediately it came from the press, so that it may have disengaged the foreign matters more perfectly than when it was applied after the juice was carried the two miles. This may account for its superior quality. The juice yielded was two and a half gallons, which was boiled in one of the iron vessels of the cooking-stove, and formed the syrup in two hours and a half after it commenced boiling.

I have about two-fifths of an acre in the Chinese sugar-cane, which would not be sufficient inducement to engage in the erection of expensive machinery. I could not even procure the services of a mechanic to put up a common mill and grind my cane. Nor would I have gone to the great expense that some have incurred in erecting furnaces and boilers. I should succeed better, no doubt, with a furnace, as the juice requires concentrated heat and rapid boiling, and my cooking-stove was too open to secure these advantages; hence the longer time it required to obtain the syrup than has been taken by other experimenters.

I did not intend at this time, nor until further experiments had better qualified me for the task, to have troubled you with anything more than a verbal statement, but, as you desire it, I have prepared this imperfect and hasty sketch, hoping it may be in time to furnish some hints to those engaged in the same pursuit. I am your most humble servant, J. W. ANDERSON.

Hon. J. HOLT, Commissioner of Patents.

WORTHY OF CONSIDERATION.—The average annual imports of cotton and woolen manufactures are about fifty millions of dollars; the average annual imports of iron, manufactures of iron and steel are about twenty-five millions of dollars; the average annual imports of manufactures of silk are about twenty-five millions of dollars; total one hundred millions. There is no actual necessity for importing a dollar's worth of cotton and woolen goods, because we manufacture them ourselves; and there is no actual necessity for importing a dollar's worth of iron, because we have enough of that in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia to supply not only ourselves, but the residue of the world; and there is no very pressing necessity to import so largely of manufactures of silk. Without entering into arguments, it is merely suggested that if the imports of the articles under these heads were reduced one-half—say fifty millions of dollars—there would be no occasion for panics and financial revulsions. *Exporting* fifty millions of dollars in gold per annum is a serious matter to any country; we can stand most things, but not that long. *Importing* fifty millions of gold annually is quite another affair, and this or any other country can stand that to the end of time, as under it there would be no panics and revulsions.—*National Intelligencer.*

Mexican flour, made from Mexican wheat, by Mexican mills in Mexico, is sold in Corpus Christi, Texas, to the satisfaction of fastidious gastronomers.

Collector of Taxes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With reference to the publication by the Committee of the Corporation of my name among others as a debtor to the City, will you allow me to say: That I held by election of the people the office of Collector of Taxes for the First Ward, from 1839 to 1844, at a stated salary. In 1843, after I had given the required bonds for over $800,000 and commenced the labor of collecting, the Common Council passed a *resolution reducing the salaries of all the City Collectors one-fourth*. On settlement of my accounts *for the year* with the Comptroller, I returned the full amount of salary to which I deemed myself justly entitled, notwithstanding said resolution. Suit was afterwards brought against me for the difference, by WILLIS HALL, Esq., Corporation Attorney, and upon argument of the case by my counsel, G. M. SPEIR, Esq., Judge EDMONDS decided that the execution of the bond amounted to a contract, which entitled me to the full amount claimed,—whereupon a certificate of final settlement of my accounts and discharge of my bond was given me by the Chamberlain, which was duly filed in the Comptroller's office, where it may possibly yet be found. C. COBB.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857.

Dreadful Lake Disaster—Loss of the Steamer Reindeer and all on Board.

From the Chicago Times, Saturday.

Masters of vessels which arrived at this port yesterday bring the sad intelligence of the total wreck of the Canadian steamer *Reindeer*, Captain PATTERSON, and the loss of all but two of the lives on board. The *Reindeer* ran between this port and Montreal. She cleared from this port on Friday, the 16th inst., with 13,000 bushels of wheat, consigned to parties in Montreal. On Monday night, when off Great Point Au Sauble, on the Michigan shore, she was met by a heavy gale, and Captain PATTERSON, finding that she would not weather it, hoisted all sail and headed for the shore. The moment she touched the ground the steamer commenced going to pieces, and owing to the distance from the beach and violence of the surf, only two persons succeeded in reaching the land. These are supposed to be firemen. All the others were lost. It is thought the steamer had but few if any passengers on board. The officers and crew numbered about 22 men. We are unable to give any of their names, except Captain PATTERSON. The *Reindeer* was an old boat, both in age and model. She was rated about 150 tons, British, equal to about 200 American. Her value was probably not to exceed $20,000.

The Atlantic's Mails—The Correspondence.

From the States.

The following dispatch was telegraphed to the Postmaster General a few minutes before we went to press:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 24.—It is said that the *Atlantic* has broken her machinery, and will not be able to sail. Mr. VANDERBILT offers to take the mails and deliver them at Liverpool on the same terms as are allowed to the Collins line. The *Vanderbilt* has steam up and is waiting your answer. ISAAC V. FOWLER, P. M.

To which the following answer was returned from the Department:

WASHINGTON, 1 o'clock, P. M.—The responsibility of a failure is with Mr. COLLINS and the Navy Department. We have no funds to pay out of.

THE BLUE RIDGE TUNNEL.—In reply to statements that the tunnel through the Blue Ridge at Rockfish Gap, Va., is too small to admit the passage of the cars, and that it will take from three to eighteen months to enlarge it sufficiently, Mr. CROZET, the engineer of the work, publishes the following explanation:

"The tunnel is elliptical and closes in towards the top. It is not quite as easy to cut out a regular ellipse through veins of the hardest rock, as to whittle a *pine stick*; there is always some trimming of projecting points to do in the end. It is not possible to detect, with certainty, the jutting points in the way until a track is laid. Accordingly, as soon as this was done, I caused a frame of the full size of the largest Central Railroad cars to be made, 10 feet wide and 11½ high, and moved it along the track. In a few places its upper corner touched, and we set about removing these points. One-half of this small job is already done. On the level of the track there is ample room for our car and persons to stand on the side while it passes."

CASTLE GARDEN—ARRIVALS OF EMIGRANTS—CHOLERA AT QUARANTINE.—The number of passengers reported arrived at Castle Garden during the year, to October inst., was 146,071. The number in September was 20,187, including 861 American citizens returned from abroad. The number of passenger vessels arrived was 60. The number of vessels arrived in October to the 24th inclusive was 44, bringing 11,780 passengers. Yesterday the ship *Louisa Thompson*, from Liverpool, landed 349 passengers, and the *Mercury* 340. Since the 9th inst. four ships, the *Elbe*, the *Dr. Barth*, the *Johann Elise* and the *John Bertram*, have arrived from Hamburg, all of which have been quarantined on account of the prevalence of cholera among the passengers. The *John Bertram* arrived Sunday, has lost 20 passengers by cholera. One death occurred on Sunday night. The ship will be thoroughly disinfected, and proper precautions taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

LOCAL FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The thirtieth anniversary of the New-York and Brooklyn Foreign Missionary Society, auxiliary to the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, was held on Sunday evening in the South Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. The annual address says that the Society is in a flourishing condition, though *it is feared* that the financial crisis may lessen the receipts of the ensuing year. The demand for the Gospel is increasing, particularly in Turkey and China. From the Treasurer's report it appears that the receipts from April 1, 1856, to July 1, 1857, were $36,338 47, and the expenditures during the same period $38,338 47, leaving the Society out of debt. Rev. Dr. SPEA closed the service with an eloquent sermon.

DEPARTURE OF THE DREADNOUGHT FOR IRELAND—A DANCING VESSEL.—The clipper ship *Dreadnought*, Captain SAMUELS, sailed for Liverpool on Saturday, with the largest cargo of passengers ever known to return on an emigrant ship—350. The *Dreadnought* has become famous for short passages, which may partly account for her full complement; but the band of music employed on board to "discourse" sweet music, and play the old familiar tunes of home, has had a share of influence, and should have credit. One female passenger, in the hearing of our informant, having secured her passage, told the Captain she was going to "buy a new pair of shoes, as her auld ones were not fit to dance in the whole voyage."

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Two Germans last evening passed at a Broadway hat-store a $10 counterfeit bill on the Gloucester Bank, Mass. The bill is well executed and likely to deceive good judges of money. The vignette represents several warehouses and ships loading and unloading at a dock. On the right there is a representation of a single vessel with ten on it in figures, and underneath a figure X. The parties have not been arrested.

The loss by the burning of the blanket mill of J. W. Springfield, of Lebanon, Me., on the 18th inst. was $11,000, insured for $3,300.

The valuation of taxable property in New-Orleans is $[illegible].

MARINE COURT—MONDAY, Oct. 26.

Before Judge Thompson.

Pfeffer & Tafel vs. Joseph Firkles.—The plaintiffs are lawyers at Stuttgard, and sue the landlord of the Shakespeare Hotel, in this City, to recover about $500. In 1849 it appears that Firkles was indicted in Stuttgard for an insult to the Majesty of the King, for which he was arrested and imprisoned. The plaintiffs became his bail in the sum of 1,000 guilders. He subsequently left his native land and arrived here, and now sets up for defence that it is adverse to the genius of this Republic to admit any European entanglement with citizens of the United States. The Jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs for $480 and costs.

LONG ISLAND.

MORTALITY IN BROOKLYN.—The deaths during the week ending Saturday last numbered 87, of which 52 were males and 35 females. Of the whole number 19 were men, 33 boys, 12 women, and 23 girls.

DISEASES.—Marasmus, 11; Convulsions, 8; Consumption, 7; Disease of brain, 7; Inflammation of lungs, 6; Debility, 4; Diarrhœa, 4; Congestion of lungs, 3; Dysentery, 3; Scarlet fever, 3; Stillborn, 3; Casualties, 2; Disease of heart, 2; Dropsy, 2; Croup, 2; Bronchitis, 2; Thrush, 1; Teething, 1; Typhus fever, 1; Nervous fever, 1; Puerperal fever, 1; Paralysis, 1; Apoplexy, 1; Tuberculosis, 1; Inflammation of bowels, 1; Vomiting, 1; Burned, 1; Cholera morbus, 1; Cholera infantum, 1; Cancer, 1.

AGES.—1 year and under, 33; 1 to 2 years, 14; 2 to 5 years, 11; 5 to 10 years, 5; 10 to 20 years, 3; 20 to 30 years, 6; 30 to 40 years, 7; 40 to 50 years, 4; 50 to 60 years, 2; 60 to 70 years, 5; 70 to 80 years, 3; 80 to 90 years, 2.

NATIVITIES.—United States, 63; Ireland, 11; England, 7; Germany, 6.

W. CLEVELAND, Health Officer.

ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR.—At the General Term of the Supreme Court, Kings County, the Examiners appointed to examine applicants for admission to the Bar, reported in favor of admitting the following gentlemen as attorneys and counsellors of the Court: John G. Arbona, J. Francis Walton, Gordon Babcock, John T. Barnard, Isaac S. Catlin, Alexander Cornell, John Cooney, John J. Delaney, Walter Edwards, Walter Farrington, Charles Hewitt, Frank Jenks, Gilbert R. Lindsay, Henry A. Reeve, William Settle, Jr., Isaac L. Taylor, Charles R. Thornton and Waldo Abbott. J. M. Van Cott, George G. Lemberson and T. H. Rodman, Esqs., Examiners.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF KINGS.—A law was enacted last Winter authorizing the Homœopathic Physicians in each of the several Counties in this State to organize themselves into County Societies, and conferring on them the same powers and privileges that are enjoyed by similar societies organized under the old laws which were passed before Homœopathy was born. After several preliminary meetings, the Homœopathic physicians of Kings County have organized a Medical Society in accordance with the above law. A constitution and by-laws were agreed upon a few evenings since, and the following persons chosen as officers of the Society:

President—[illegible], M. D.
Vice-President—S. C. Hanford, M. D.
Recording Secretary—E. C. Macy, M. D.
Corresponding Secretary—C. T. Richardson, M. D.
Treasurer—J. Dunn, M. D.
Censors—P. P. Wells, M. D.; A. E. Hull, M. D.; S. S. Guy, M. D.

DROWNED.—A deck hand named JEREMIAH DAWSON, employed on one of the Catharine ferry boats, was drowned Sunday evening. As he unhooked the boat he was precipitated into the dock, and life was extinct before assistance could be rendered.

BURGLARIES.—On the night of the 24th inst. house No. 17 Clinton-street, Brooklyn, was entered and robbed of a variety of clothing and $40 in money. House No. 228 Clinton street was entered twice on Sunday night and robbed of gas fixtures, door knobs, &c.

THE LIQUOR SELLERS.—District-Attorney SCHOONMAKER has commenced suits against about three hundred liquor dealers in Brooklyn for selling on Sunday.

☞ The Police of Brooklyn made sixty-three arrests during the forty-eight hours ending yesterday morning.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NOTICE.
TO THE OLD-FASHIONED RETAILERS.
NO RETAIL JOBBERS NEED APPLY!
RUSHMORE, CONE & CO.,
NOS. 12 AND 14 WARREN-ST.

In order to meet the requirements of the times and satisfy the demands of the masses, have concluded to offer their entire stock of foreign and domestic Dry Goods, at greatly reduced prices, for cash on delivery.

Atlantic, Hadley Falls, Burlington, and other heavy sheetings at 6¼ cents per yard.

Naumkeag S. bleached shirtings at the same price.

15,000 Two-bushel grain-bags, equal to any in the market, at 20 cents; also, a large lot at 15 cents.

Also, a magnificent line of Waldron long shawls, such as have usually sold from $5 to $6 for $3 75.

Also, a magnificent stock of broché and stella shawls.

Also, a superb line of black silks below auction prices.

N. B.—No goods sold at retail under any circumstances.

HARD TIME PRICES
FOR CASH.
LACE CURTAINS

For $4	worth	$6
For $6	worth	$10
For $9	worth	$14
For $12	worth	$18
For $15	worth	$22
For $17	worth	$25

All other curtain materials at great reduction.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 391 Broadway.

BONA FIDE REDUCTION.
FOR CASH.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 40 John-st., corner of Dutch.
BUILDERS' HARDWARE.
Porcelain Door Knobs, Locksmiths' and Bellhangers' Materials.
PLATED HINGES, ESPAGNLETTE BOLTS.
Stubs' and Sheffield Files, &c.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES,
FOR CASH.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.,

In consideration of the present financial panic, have marked down their splendid stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' *CLOTHING from 10 to 25 per cent. for cash.*

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depot, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of wareroom, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be paid to constructing safes for private families to embed [illegible] other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, and householders are invited to call and examine for themselves. Also, will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store-doors. Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. LASSING BORRELL, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*. Y. C. SNOW.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

BANK PANIC.
W. T. JENNINGS, PETTUS & CO., No. 231 BROADWAY, owing to the pressure in the money market, have concluded to sell their immense stock of superior ready-made clothing at retail for cash, till 1st December, at 25 per cent. less than wholesale prices.

CLOTHING,
Corner John-st. and Nassau-st.
N. R. COLLINS & CO. are selling their large stock of Winter Clothing, at prices full 10 per cent. below their cost. Call and look before you purchase, if you want good clothing at low prices. N. R. COLLINS & CO.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are heavy machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

FINE CUTLERY.—PEN, POCKET AND SPORTING Knives. Also, a large variety of choice Razors, which will be warranted to the purchaser. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

SUPERIOR FRUIT TREES, &c.—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., FLUSHING, N. Y.—Priced catalogues of the different departments gratis, at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway; or will be mailed to applicants.

MARRIED

THOMPSON—ALEXANDER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 24, by Rev. John Wiley, JAMES THOMPSON and ANNE ALEXANDER, both of Donegal, Ireland.

BUDD—IVES.—In Easton, Washington Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 14, by Rev. Mr. Gordon, Mr. JOHN C. BUDD, of this City, to M. AMELIA IVES, of the former place.

VAN ALST—FREAR.—At Ulysses, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 14, by Rev. Lewis Kellogg, Mr. WM. H. VAN ALST, of New-York City, to REBECCA, daughter of Baltus Frear, Esq., of the former place.

TAFT—HAMAKER.—At White Cloud, Iowa, on Thursday, Sept. 24, WILLIAM H. TAFT to Miss ELIZABETH ANN, daughter of Mr. Henry Hamaker, of White Cloud.

CLARK—NEELS.—At Newburg, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 20, at St. George's Church, by Rev. Dr. John Brown, SERENO B. CLARK, of New-York City, to ANNIE M. NEELS, of Cornwall, N. Y.

CLARK—NEELS.—At Newburg, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 20, at St. George's Chapel, by Rev. John Brown, SERENO B. CLARK, of New-York City, and ANNIE M. NEELS, of Cornwall, N. Y.

DIED.

O'CONNOR.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 26, 1857, Mrs. DAVID O'CONNOR, in the [illegible] year of her age.

Her relatives and friends and those of her sons, John, William, David and Daniel, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son Daniel, No. 10 Washington-st., on the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

STRANG.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Oct. 25, NELSON, only child of Samuel A. and Mary W. Strang, aged 1 year and 7 days.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 150 West 38th-st.

JOHNSON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 24, WILLIAM D. JOHNSON, aged 35 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 288 Dean-st., on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family, and of Truman Smith and Jas. H. Welsh, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Newark, N. J., for interment.

WHITEHOUSE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 25, [illegible] FULTON, son of Lewis L. Whitehouse, aged 19 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 63 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ The funeral of ABRAM A. M. BOGERT will take place this day, (Tuesday,) from the residence of his mother, No. 30 Macdougal-st., at 11 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family and those of his father-in-law, Wm. Cox, and his brother-in-law, F. A. Howell, are respectfully invited to attend. The body will be taken to English Neighborhood for interment.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 63 Ann-st., New-York.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY!
THE SEAMLESS GARMENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Now offer, and for the next sixty days will continue to offer, its
SEAMLESS CLOTHING
AT RETAIL,
FOR CASH,
At No. 333 Broadway, New-York,
And
No. 56 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
OVERCOATS,
Of great variety and latest styles.
Some very fine
RAGLANS,
Reversible and single, and particularly adapted to the City Trade.
BUSINESS COATS,
PEA JACKETS,
VESTS, PANTS,
LEGGINS,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's—very desirable.
SHOES AND BOOTEES,
MITTENS, &c., &c.
These fabrics are all
WOVEN IN THE WOOL,
WITHOUT A SEAM,
Will retain their shape, and in point of
STRENGTH, WARMTH, DURABILITY, CHEAPNESS,
And all other desirable qualities, are
UNQUESTIONABLY SUPERIOR
TO ALL OTHER STYLES OF CLOTHING,
As all who test them must admit.
This opportunity should not be neglected by those who want
NEAT, CHEAP AND DURABLE GARMENTS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
To correspond with the times.
Wholesale store, No. 23 Dey-st.

A CARD.
In consequence of the late heavy failures in the gentlemen's Furnishing Goods line, and the great sacrifices made at the auction sales of those goods, we have determined to offer our complete, and unequaled stock of the above goods at less prices than their original cost.
Our stock has been selected with great care, for the reputation of our house demanded that only the finest and best goods made should be offered for sale by us.
The reduction in price is real, and offers an opportunity seldom met with to obtain the finest goods at less prices than the ordinary ones sell at under more favorable circumstances. We offer
BAJOU'S GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES,
For 85 cents.
CARTWRIGHT AND WARNER'S MERINO UNDER-CLOTHES,
For $1 25 for Shirts, and $1 50 for Drawers.
DRESSING ROBES,
Costing $22 to $30, for $16 to $20.
MORNING JACKETS
For $5; cost $7 50 to $9.
HALF-HOSE,
Best British make, costing $3 50 to $5 25, for $2 50 a dozen.
ENGLISH SILK MACINTOSHES,
costing $15 to import, for $10.
SUPERFINE THREAD GLOVES,
from 25 cents upwards.
ELEGANT NEW STYLE VELVET TIES,
selling at $2 25 now, for $1 50.
FRENCH FANCY SHIRTS,
cost $3 50 to import, for $2.
A long line of ties, cravats, stocks, linen and cambric handkerchiefs; bordered do.; riding gloves, gauntlets and fur-lined do.; and a large assortment, in which ladies can find cravats suitable for boys for 25 cents each.
One price, and for cash only.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT
FOR CASH.
In consequence of the depressed state of business throughout the country, we have decided to sell the goods imported for our Fall sales in china [illegible]
BONA FIDE REDUCTION OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. FOR CASH.
They consist of NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES of
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS,
FRENCH CHINA TOILET SETS,
ELEGANT BRONZES,
CLOCKS, VASES,
PARIAN WARE, &c.,
which will be opened and arranged for sale in our
COMMODIOUS BASEMENT WAREROOM,
by Monday, 26th inst.
A HEAVY REDUCTION also will be made on our stock of GAS FIXTURES, SILVER-PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, and IRON STONE CHINA. For instance:

Fine White CHINA TEA SETS, 44 pieces	[illegible]
Fine White GOLD TEA SETS, 44 pieces	[illegible]
Four Light, CHANDELIERS, neat pattern, with Globes complete	[illegible]
Fine ivory-handled TABLE KNIVES, per dozen	[illegible]

CASH PURCHASERS will remember that our goods are all of new styles and superior quality, and they will find this an unequaled opportunity for obtaining them at extremely low prices. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

CASH NOTICE!
ROGERS AND RAYMOND,
CLOTHIERS,
Corner of Nassau and Fulton sts.,
offer the whole of their immense stock of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
all new and fashionable, and
FILLING FIVE FLOORS
of their great Central Warehouse, at
PRICES UNDER COST.
This stock of Men's and Boy's Clothing, which cost the undersigned some
$200,000,
will be sold at a
SACRIFICE OF SEVEN PER CENT.
on the expense of materials and manufacture.
CALL EARLY
and secure the
CHEAPEST OUTFITS IN THE MARKET.
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts.
(Opposite the Herald Office.)

REDUCTION OF PRICES.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
Offer the whole of their rich and extensive stock of
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
LINENS,
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS, &c., &c.
At Retail,
FOR CASH EXCLUSIVELY,
AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

GAS-FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.
CHEAPEST PLACE IN NEW-YORK.
All work warranted, no extra charges; fixtures shortened or lengthened, and *put up at the prices for which they are sold.* JAMES G. MOFFET,
Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st.,
Third block west of Broadway.
P. S.—Old Gas Fixtures regilt French or antique Bronze.

FURS.
WHITCOMB, PRENTICE & CO., No. 176 Water-st., wholesale dealers in furs, offer their entire stock of ladies' and gentlemen's furs
AT RETAIL FOR CASH,
For less than wholesale prices. Every article is of our own manufacture and warranted.

TREES AND PLANTS.
The season for planting trees has arrived. PARSONS & Co., Flushing, L. I., offer to purchasers a large stock of Ornamental and Fruit Trees, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c. Catalogues by mail, or at No. 10 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR CASH.
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE
FOR CASH,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
By
KETCHAM, MILLER & MERSEREAU,
No. 60 Chambers-st.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
ELEGANT GAS FIXTURES, AND CHANDELIERS,
FOR SALE AT LESS THAN
THE COST OF MANUFACTURING.
COLT & WHITTLESEY,
No. 522 Broadway, corner Spring-st.

TREES AND PLANTS.—B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., 35 hours from New-York City, will send his full descriptive priced catalogue of trees and plants for Fall planting to any address. Carriage of all packages paid to New-York, on receipt.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

[illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT AND [illegible]

WANTED—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WO[illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, [illegible]

WANTED—BY TWO GENTEEL WOMEN WITH [illegible]

WANTED—A MOST EXCELLENT AND TRUST[illegible]

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT [illegible]

WANTED—SITUATIONS TO DO GENERAL [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as a good plain cook; is a first-rate [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as seamstress; understands cutting and [illegible]

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A LARGE NUMber of superior female servants, both white and colored, [illegible]

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITuation [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXCEL[illegible]

WANTED—BY THREE PROTESTANT GIRLS, situations; one as cook, and assist in washing and ironing; another as chambermaid and seamstress, and [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK [illegible]

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT [illegible]

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION [illegible] is an excellent washer and ironer; [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RE[illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible]

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOman, wishing to return to England, would like to engage with a family going there; as compensation for her services, she would expect her passage paid. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A LAWYER'S OFfice by a man who writes a good hand, and who has been in such a situation before. Address MARCUS, Times office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY COMpetent girls, one as cook, and to wash and iron, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible] MR. TELFORD'S [illegible] will be attended to.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation, as chambermaid and waitress; can do plain sewing, and give satisfactory reference from her last place. [illegible] Barrow-st. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT woman, as cook, who understands all kinds of baking; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; can give good City reference. Call at No. 13 West [illegible]-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has good City reference; has no objection to a short distance into the country. Call for two days at No. [illegible] Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or fine washing and plain sewing. Can be seen at the home of her present employer, where she has lived over two years. [illegible] West 41st-st., 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COLORED WOMAN, A SITUAtion [illegible] in a private family. [illegible] 21st-st., between [illegible]

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation [illegible] or chambermaid and [illegible] call at No. 158 West 28th-st., near 8th-av., [illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT [illegible] The best of City reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 167 20th-st., near the 8th-av.

WANTED—SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and sewing, and to take care of children; good City reference. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH WOman, in a private family; will make herself generally useful; speaks German, French and English. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGlish woman as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing. [illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid. Call at No. 20 Christopher-st., in the store.

A LADY—IS ANXIOUS TO FIND A SITUATION [illegible]

SERVANTS—AN ABUNDANT SUPPLY MAY be had [illegible] at the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society's offices, Nos. 12 and 14 Bible House, Astor-place. Mrs. YORKSTONE, Matron.

[illegible] JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
MISS CUSHMAN.
Last night achieved the [illegible] triumph of the season in her wondrous personation of
LADY MACBETH.
The representation [illegible] auditors, relieved by enthusiastic bursts of applause, evinced the intense interest excited by this admirable performance.
The play will be repeated THIS EVENING.
TUESDAY—Shakespeare's tragedy of
MACBETH.
Cast with all the strength of this full and capital company.
Macbeth, Mr. C. Fisher; Lady Macbeth, Miss Cushman; Macduff, Mr. G. Boniface; Banquo, Mr. Barrett; Malcolm, Mr. [illegible] Briggs.
The Three Witches, Messrs. [illegible] Smith, Moore and Setchell.
The Overture to "Macbeth," by Bishop, will be played.
With the farce of
MY WIFE'S DENTIST.
Miss CUSHMAN will appear every evening this week.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
ALTERATION OF TIME.
Doors will open at 6¾; commence at 7 o'clock.
TUESDAY, Oct. 27,
The new and highly successful Comedy of
CAPRICE.
And Planche's beautiful [illegible]
PAST AND PRESENT.
All the favorite artists in the bill.
TO-MORROW will be produced, for the [illegible]
a Drama of extraordinary construction and striking effects, adapted from the French of Scribe, by Dion Boucicault, [illegible]
THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND.
New scenery. New costumes. [illegible] cast, with other attractive entertainments, combining the names of Mr. Blake, Mr. Lester, Mr. Walcot, Miss Gannon, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. C. Holland, Mr. A. H. Davenport, Mr. Norton, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Oct. 27,
The new Grand Spectacle [illegible]
BOREAS.
Splendid Scenery. Elaborate Machinery.
Startling Transformations. Tricks and Illusions.
Rich and Costly Costumes and Scenic Splendor.
Terminating with the gorgeous tableau of
THE HOME OF THE HAPPY FAIRIES; Or, THE BOWER OF BEAUTY.
The Comic Pantomime of
THE SECRET MARRIAGE.
The WONDERFUL RAVELS in both pieces.
SIGNORINA ROLLA in the Ballet.
[illegible]
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets, 50 cents; Upper Boxes (entrance in Crosby-st.,) 25 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, near Bleecker st.
Complete success and second night of a new piece.
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 27,
an original drama, in three acts, recently performed with immense success at the Haymarket, London, entitled
BIRDS OF PREY.

[illegible]	Mr. Jordan	De Lalouette	Mr. Burnett
De Armonville			Mr. Wheatleigh
[illegible]			Mr. G. W. Stoddart
[illegible]	Miss Keene	Helene	Miss Annie Taylor
[illegible]	Miss Wells	Georgina	Miss C. Thompson

To conclude with the favorite farce,
LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS.
Golightly........Mr. Jefferson
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7¼ precisely.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Sole Lessee........Mr. E. A. Marshall
Stage Manager........Mr. F. S. Conway
BRILLIANT SUCCESS!
Last week of the great RONZANI TROUPE.
UNEQUALED ATTRACTION.
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 27, 1857,
the second act of the splendid production, entitled
FAUST.
To be followed by the last new and powerful novelty, the grand fairy Ballet, composed by Sig. D. Ronzani, entitled
IL CAVALLO D'ORO,
THE
GOLDEN HORSE,
supported by the entire resources of the grand Ballet Troupe, under the direction of Sig. D. Ronzani and Sig. C. Cecchetti.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor........Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents; Pit........12 cents
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 27,
Will be acted Buckstone's drama of
GREEN BUSHES; Or, IRELAND AND AMERICA 100 YEARS AGO.
To be preceded by the great nautical drama of
LAFITTE, THE PIRATE OF THE GULF.
To conclude with the extravaganza of the
KING OF CLUBS.

ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL
of the
AMERICAN JUVENILE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY,
to be held at the City Assembly Rooms, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, 1857. The entertainment will consist of a Sociable Tea, which will be spread on a hundred tables, each accommodating twelve persons—one lady presiding at each table. Considering the benevolent object of the Society, the Harmonic Cornet Club have kindly volunteered their services and furnish the instrumental music. Besides which, the well-known quartette, "The Accidentals," (also volunteered,) will sing several pieces, two of which have been written for the occasion. Immediately after tea, addresses will be delivered by several distinguished speakers, who have engaged to be present.
Tickets ([illegible]) can be had of any of the following Ladies:—Mrs. [illegible], No. 49 East Broadway; Mrs. E. STEVENS, No. 34 Dominick-st.; Mrs. J. [illegible], No. 169 East [illegible]-st.; Mrs. COX, No. 180 Grand-st.; Mrs. S. H. WALES, No. 21 East 21st-st., Committee, or at the Office of the Society, No. 201 Third-av.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.
DR. KANE'S
ARCTIC VOYAGES.
Magnificently illustrated by a GRAND SERIES OF PAINTINGS, portraying the
SUBLIME YET AWFUL GRANDEUR OF THE POLAR REGIONS,
from Sketches furnished by the late Dr. Kane and officers attached to the late Expedition. Dr. Kane's celebrated Dog ETAH, the only survivor of more than 200 used during their journeyings. Dr. Kane's Arctic Dresses, Kayak Rifle, Runner of the Sledge "Faith," Peacock Flag, and other interesting relics of the exhibition for view daily.
Admission 25 cents; children half-price.

CRYSTAL PALACE—THE GREAT FAIR.
ELEVENTH GRAND CONCERT
BY DODWORTH'S FULL CORNET BAND,
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Oct. 27.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Albert March........Kuhner.
2. Overture—"Les Diamons de la Couronne"........Auber.
3. Fantasia from "Il Lombardi"........Donizetti.
4. Mazurka from "Le Prophete"........Meyerbeer.
5. Cavatina from "Nebuchadnezzar"........Verdi.
6. Quickstep—"Love Not"........Blockley.
PART II.
7. March du Sacre........Meyerbeer.
8. Selections from "Lucia di Lammermoor"........Donizetti.
9. Quickstep—Defiller........Freiding.
10. Serenade........Schubert.
11. Hunter's Chorus from "Cinderella"........Rossini.
12. Rosalie Medley........Dodworth.
No extra charge for admission.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
THE GREAT FAIR
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
At the
CRYSTAL PALACE.
The limited period for which this GRAND EXPOSITION was announced is rapidly terminating. Those desirous of visiting the largest, most interesting, and instructive NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION that ever occurred on this side of the Atlantic, should do so without delay.
All the prominent extra features will be continued, as usual, until the final closing.
DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND
will perform EVERY EVENING, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS will give a GRAND CONCERT.
[illegible] Programme.
Admission to the whole, only 25 cents.
Stages will be found at all the principal down-town ferries and in the main avenues, which run within a block of the Palace. The 6th-av. cars, from Broadway, Vesey and Canal sts., run directly to the door.

"THE HORSE FAIR."
ROSA BONHEUR'S
Great picture of the
HORSE FAIR
Is now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway.
Admittance, 25 cents.
Hours of exhibition from 8½ A. M. to 6½ P. M.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS.
Diana and her Nymphs are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—HAVE YOU SEEN THE peerless AQUARIA? or the CARLO FAMILY in their feats, comic pantomime, or the DARING ASCENSION ON A WHEEL? THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the Welsh Nightingale in her choice ballads; daring ascension on a wheel by MASTER CARLO, and dances, feats of flexibility, &c., by the Carlo Family. THIS EVENING, at 7½, the Welsh Nightingale in the LADY'S DREAM, and the Carlo Family in the GOBLIN OF THE WOOD. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN AMERICA.—The Physiological and Anatomical Museum of Dr. Kahn, Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway; 400 models of the most [illegible] art. Lectures to gentlemen daily at 12, 3 and 8 o'clock, by Dr. JACKSON, except Fridays, when [illegible] from 10 to 5, and lectured to by a [illegible] lady. Admission 25 cents.

ORGAN EXHIBITION.—THE LARGE ORGAN built by JARDINE & SON, for All Saints' Church, Philadelphia, will remain on exhibition ALL THIS DAY at the Factory No. 100 White-st., corner of Centre. The public are respectfully invited.

AMERICAN EXHIBITION OF BRITISH Art is now open in the new galleries of the National Academy of Design, one door from Broadway, on 10th-st., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7 to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets 50 cents.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE—AT WATERS', NO. 333 Broadway, and all kinds of musical merchandise in same proportion; pianos and melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. Pianos tuned, repaired, and polished in the best style.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
[illegible]
FREZZOLINI, THALBERG, VIEUXTEMPS.
Positively the last concert.
[illegible] Saloon.
Admission [illegible] without extra charge.
The following immense combination of talent will appear:
Mlle. ERMINIE FREZZOLINI,
positively her last appearance in the concert room.
S. THALBERG, HENRI VIEUXTEMPS,
Sig. LABOCETTA, Sig. GASSIER,
Sig. ROCCO, FERI KLETZER.
The programme will consist of twelve brilliant pieces, among which:
THE GRAND DUET ON THE HUGUENOTS,
By Thalberg and Vieuxtemps.
Selections from IL TROVATORE, DON GIOVANNI and [illegible]
By Frezzolini, Labocetta and Rocco.
The famous comic terzetto, PAPATACI,
By Labocetta, Gassier and Rocco.
[illegible]
Chopin's [illegible] HOME, SWEET HOME,
and Mendelssohn's SONG OF SPRING,
By S. Thalberg.
Solos on the Violin and Violoncello,
By Vieuxtemps and Feri Kletzer.
Grand Scena and Trio from I LOMBARDI.
Executed for the first time by
Mlle. Frezzolini, Labocetta and Gassier,
With obligato Solos and Accompaniments, by [illegible]
The price of admission will be One Dollar to all parts of the house. Seats may be secured in advance without extra charge.
Seats to be had at BREUSING'S and HALL & SONS.
The sale of seats will commence on THURSDAY, Oct. 29.
THE SAME CONCERT,
By the Same Artists,
will be given in Brooklyn, at the Athenaeum, on THURSDAY, Oct. 29.

BROOKLYN ATHENAEUM.
THURSDAY, Oct. 29.
FREZZOLINI, THALBERG, VIEUXTEMPS.
Positively the last Concert.
THURSDAY, Oct. 29, at the BROOKLYN ATHENAEUM.
Admission One Dollar; seats secured without extra charge.
The following immense combination of talent, will appear:
Mlle. ERMINIE FREZZOLINI,
positively her last appearance but one in the Concert room.
S. THALBERG, HENRI VIEUXTEMPS,
Sig. LABOCETTA, Sig. GASSIER,
Sig. ROCCO, FERI KLETZER.
The programme will consist of twelve brilliant pieces.
Notice.—Particulars of the programme will be found in the New-York advertisement, it being exactly the same, including the "Lombardi," by Frezzolini, Gassier, Labocetta, Thalberg and Vieuxtemps.
The price of admission will be One Dollar to all parts, without extra charge for reserved seats. The sale of seats for the Brooklyn concert will commence on Wednesday, Oct. 28, at Rose's book store, No. 142 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; Frey's music store, No. 213 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; and at Hall & Sons, No. 239 Broadway, New-York.

THALBERG AND VIEUXTEMP'S LAST CONCERTS.
THURSDAY, Oct. 29, in Brooklyn.
FRIDAY, Oct. 30, in New-York.
The programme will be the same in both concerts.
Notice.—The sale of seats for
The Brooklyn concert commences....Wednesday, Oct. 28
The New York concert commences....Thursday, Oct. 29

MISS CUSHMAN.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—BURTON'S.—A Shakespearean play and an original drama are in active rehearsal—Miss CUSHMAN will appear in each of these pieces—and the production of these novelties will forbid any repetition of the present performances, notwithstanding their unabated attraction. The public are invited to secure their seats at once.
WEDNESDAY—Miss Cushman as Lady Macbeth.
THURSDAY—By desire, Tisbe, in the great play of the Actress of Padua.
FRIDAY—As Romeo. Juliet, Miss Susan Denin.
SATURDAY—As Meg Merrilies in Guy Mannering.
Observe.—As no certificate of seats is transferable, speculators' tickets purchased in the street will not be admitted.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
CHATHAM-ST.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager........A. H. Purdy
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes, 2d Circle, [illegible] each person. Doors open at 6½; curtain will rise at 7 precisely. THIS EVENING, Oct. 27, will commence with
THE LORD OF THE ISLES.
WARNING HAND.
YANKEE COURTING.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, OCcupying a large and commodious house in a desirable location in the upper part of the City, would be happy to accommodate a gentleman and his wife, or a small family, for the Winter, where all the comforts and privileges of a home will be found. The house is new, and completely furnished with all the modern improvements, and connected by cars and stages with the business parts of the City. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address Box No. 1,532 Post Office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, [illegible] in a first-class house near Broadway, [illegible] to reduce their expenses for the Winter, [illegible] furnished room on second floor, [illegible] water, gas, furnace, bath-room, and all the conveniences, to a gentleman and his wife or to one or two single gentlemen on moderate terms. Satisfactory reference required. Address F., Box No. 2,976.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS AND TWO or three single rooms with board, may be obtained at No. 108 West 14th st., the house is strictly first-class, and was leased by its present occupants in May, by whom it has been renewed and furnished with every comfort and convenience. Small children not received, and those who only wish low-price board, please not apply.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in 14th-st., in a first-class house, would let, with board, their second story, consisting of three furnished rooms, to a gentleman and wife. Address HOME, Box No. 2,307 Post Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDrooms may be obtained at MRS. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 16th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING.—SECOND FLOOR TO LET, WITH board, at No. 61 Madison av., near 27th-st. Also rooms for single gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily, occupying a pleasant and commodious house, in a respectable neighborhood, ten minutes' walk from South or Hamilton Ferry, and half-block from Greenwood cars, desire a gentleman and his wife as boarders, to whom the comforts of home would be afforded in the family circle. References required and given. Address C. G., Brooklyn Post Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITH USE OF A handsomely furnished parlor and large bed-room on second floor, gas, &c., in a quiet neighborhood near the ferry. No other boarders taken. This is very desirable for a lady and gentleman or two gentlemen. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 146 Sackett-st., near Hicks.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 70 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes walk to Fulton and Wall st. Ferries; handsome modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Terms moderate. No. 40 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family at No. 11 Tillary-st., near Fulton.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—NO. [illegible] ATLANTic-st., near Clinton-st., in a private family. Convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries.

BOARD WANTED.—AN ENGLISH LADY IS desirous of obtaining board with a family where lessons in English, French or drawing would be considered an equivalent. Most satisfactory City references. Address M., care of Geib & Jackson's Music Store, Broadway, second door from 16th-st.

ROOM WANTED.—A PLEASANT FURNISHED room with partial board, where there is gas, bath and fire; private family preferred. Address L. B. L., Times Office, stating terms and locality. The best of reference given.

BOARD WANTED—EITHER IN A PRIVATE family or hotel, for a family of five, in a small town or village in which are good schools and an Episcopal church. The location must be accessible by railroad within two hours' ride of the City. Accommodations must be good and terms reasonable. Address, stating terms, SKIDMORE, Union-square Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED—A SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms on the second floor, by a gentleman, wife, child and nurse, for which a liberal compensation will be paid. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Location between 8th and 25th sts., 3d and 6th avs. Unexceptionable references given. A private family preferred. Address J. D. M., Box No. 1,353, Post Office.

NO. 20 LAMARTINE-PLACE, WEST 29th-st.—A suite of five rooms, on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with board, separate or together; also, two large parlors on first floor; gas and Croton water all through the house, and every improvement at hand. The location is pleasant, and connected by cars and stages with business parts of the City.

143 MADISON-STREET.—A COUPLE OF single gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms, with or without board, on moderate terms. Gas and bath in the house. Family private. References required and given.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily will let a suite of furnished rooms on the second floor, with large private parlor, to a family of first class boarders or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. 42 East 38th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. References exchanged.

TO LET TO GENTLEMEN ONLY—THREE pleasant rooms, with or without partial board, in a small private family of young persons. Location very pleasant, close to St. John's Park. Apply at No. 5 North Moore-st., second door from Hudson-st.

HORSES KEPT IN THE COUNTRY.—The subscriber will take a number of horses for the Winter or a shorter time to keep with or without grain, as may be agreed upon; terms reasonable; best City reference as to performance will be given. Apply to STEPHEN VALENTINE & SON, corner Market and Cherry sts., or by letter to J. S. UNDERHILL, Buckram, L. I., or to GEO. JONES, at this office.

TO PUBLISHERS.—COMPOSITION REDUCED 25 per cent.—The "Combination-Type" System effects a saving of 25 per cent. in the cost of type-setting. [illegible] to reduce his terms, say 20 to 25 cents per 1,000 [illegible] and the difference given to each customer at these prices [illegible] to prove mutually advantageous.
J. R. TOBITT, No. 86 William-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

Henry H. Leeds, Jr., Auctioneer.
By HENRY H. LEEDS—Will sell on
THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Oct. 29 and 30,
At 10 o'clock, [illegible] (up stairs,)
ASSIGNEE'S SALE
of about
$75,000 WORTH
OF
SEASONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING, PIECE GOODS, &c.,
comprising
Fine Doeskin, Beaver, Pilot and other Sack, Frock, Dress and English COATS.
Cassimere, Satinet and Doeskin PANTALOONS, in great variety.
Cloth, Silk, Satin, Velvet, Cashmere, Plush and other VESTS.
CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, SATINS, TRIMMINGS, LININGS, &c.
Also, all the Store and office Fixtures, Counters, Desks, Iron Safes, &c.
Terms cash. Catalogues at sale.
All goods to be cleared one day after sale.
By order of [illegible] and H. MORRISON, Assignees.

[illegible] Auctioneers.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF FIRST-CLASS rosewood furniture, costly collection of oil paintings, [illegible] WESTCOTT will sell TO-MORROW (Wednesday) [illegible] o'clock, at the residence No. [illegible] West [illegible] the entire contents of the house [illegible] Every article in the house will be sold without reserve for cash, and must be removed [illegible] deposit will be required of all purchasers. Catalogues will be at the house on morning of sale, which will be positive rain or shine. [illegible] dining-room with solid oak dining furniture of every description, marble-top buffet, oak chairs [illegible] variety of silver-ware, salvers, spoons, forks, castors, dining and tea service, [illegible] paintings. [illegible] Parlors—Three [illegible] carved [illegible] rosewood parlor furniture covered in silk brocatelle, with covers, one full suite in silk velvet, all made to order and perfect, velvet and Wilton carpets, two marble-top etageres with plate doors, corner etageres with mirror backs, Egyptian and statuary-top centre, sofa and side tables, consoles in buhl work, [illegible] large French-plate mirrors with frames, Turkish and reception chairs in tapestry, Turkish lounges, lady's French escritoire, [illegible] piano-forte, stool and cover, with marble music cabinet, costly China vases, groups of [illegible] a number of beautiful paintings in rich frames, chandeliers and gas fixtures. Rosewood dressing-bureaus, mirror front; wardrobes, bedsteads, [illegible] marble washstands, China toilet sets, mirrors, clocks, toilet tables, French shades, with a great variety of library and chamber furniture of every description not mentioned, commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely.

Daniel S. Hough, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AND POSITIVE AUCTION SALE of really elegant household furniture, velvet carpets, [illegible] Gilbert's piano, with eolian attachment, Bronzes, [illegible] works of art, &c. DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, office No. 28 Beekman-st., will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Oct. 27, at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the rich and costly goods of every description contained in the first-class private residence No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., near 5th-av., commencing with the kitchen utensils, groceries, stoves, provisions, &c., &c. Sale positive, and no postponement on any account. In the basement, one suite of carved black walnut extension tables, buffet and chairs, sofa, lounges, tables, together with all the rich China dinner and tea sets, cutlery, silver-ware, cut glass-ware, &c. In the parlors are velvet carpets and rugs, three solid rosewood suites in silk covering, centre and sofa tables, corner and wall etageres, embroidered lace and linen drapery, large and expensive bronzes, Dresden China vases and ornaments, bronze clocks, secretary and library bookcases, fine oil paintings, easy and reception chairs, rosewood piano, 7-octave, gas chandeliers, music cabinet, hall stand, English oil-cloths, fine carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, couches, chairs, sofas, fauteuils, fine curled hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, &c., the whole forming a [illegible] Catalogues on morning of sale at the house only.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION [illegible]
[illegible]

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, TUESDAY, Oct. 27, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, [illegible] Great Western Railroad 1st mort. 7 per cent. Bonds, [illegible] Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds, (Issued for railroad purposes.)

6 shares Beekman Ins. Co.		$25 each
20 shares Harmony Fire Ins. Co.		$50 each
40 shares Brooklyn Fire Ins. Co.		$17 each
20 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co.		$50 each
100 shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.		$20 each
20 shares Commercial Fire Ins. Co.		$50 each
10 shares Atlantic Bank		$100 each

Special sale to-morrow (Wednesday.) Next regular sale Thursday, Oct. 29. Regular sales every Monday and Thursday. Special sales all other days.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

Samuel Osgood, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FINE GROCERIES.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, store No. 61 Nassau-st., will sell on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28, at 10 o'clock, the contents of the grocery store on the corner of Broadway and 8th-st., consisting of fine family groceries, sugars, teas, coffees, soaps, candles, &c. Also, a fine lot of wines, brandies, gin, rum and cordials of various kinds; also, a choice lot of cigars. Some of the wines and brandies are quite old and of very choice brands. The stock will be divided up in such lots as will answer for family use. The fixtures of the store will also be sold; also, two grocer's wagons, horses and harness. Terms, cash, in City funds. Catalogues on morning of sale. The whole to be sold without reserve by order of the assignee. Deposits required from all purchasers.

B. B. Bangs, Auctioneer.

BANGS & CO. WILL OFFER FOR SALE TO-MORROW, Oct. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 13 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of
NEW AND SECOND HAND FURNITURE,
just received from a party relinquishing housekeeping, and to be sold to the highest bidder; consisting of beds, mattresses, bedsteads, bureaus, chairs, parlor suites, engravings, carpets, oil cloth, crockery, cutlery, &c.
Also, rosewood, mahogany, oak and enameled chamber and dining-room furniture, oil-paintings, mirrors, fancy goods, &c.
The above lot is one seldom found in an auction-room, and offers great inducements to dealers and others requiring goods at a very low figure.

M. Doughty, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st., a large assortment of new and second-hand furniture of a family declining housekeeping, and removed to store for convenience of sale, among which may be found rosewood parlor suites, marble-top centre, pier and sofa tables, secretary and bookcases, rosewood piano-fortes, Brussels and three-ply carpets, rugs, sofas, chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, hair mattresses, palliasses, engravings, paintings, chairs, cooking and parlor stoves, &c. &c. Together with a large assortment of goods too numerous to mention in advertisement. Catalogues now ready.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 130 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., genteel household furniture, consisting of Brussels carpets, rosewood parlor furniture, covered in crimson and gold, silk brocatel do., mahogany suite covered in hair cloth, divans, lounges, in silk brocatel, centre-tables, lace curtains and cornices, rosewood French bedsteads, mahogany and black walnut do., ingrain and three-ply carpets, spring mattresses, mirrors, hair mattresses, feather beds, &c.; comforters and blankets, China and glass ware; kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

G. L. Smith, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, Oct. 27, at 10 o'clock, G. L. SMITH will sell all the splendid furniture in house No. 122 West 18th st., without reserve, to close assignment made by H. Debonvill, consisting of 3 elegant parlor suites, rosewood piano-forte, inlaid with pearl and fully warranted; gilt-frame mirror, bureau, chairs, &c., and a large assortment of bedroom and kitchen furniture, glass ware and crockery, &c. Persons in want of furniture will do well to attend, as the house is splendidly furnished; 30 spring and hair mattresses, rosewood and mahogany bureaus, carpets, &c.

J. D. Holbrook, Auctioneer.

BY A. BROWN, STORE NOS. 102 AND 104 MAIDEN-LANE.—THIS DAY, Oct. 27, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the salesroom, 200 crates and packages crockery, China, glass and earthen ware, from the shelves, in lots to suit the City or country trade. Also, fine iron safes. Goods packed when required by experienced packers.

Joseph Hegeman, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 28, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, at No. 118 Sands, near Bridge st., a general assortment of plain furniture, mahogany sofa, chairs, tables, extension do., bedsteads, mattresses, beds, bedding, carpets, oil-cloths, cottage bureaus, washstands, [illegible] crockery, gas chandeliers and brackets, stoves, &c., all in good order, in use a few months.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers, office 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, Oct. 27, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 23 Nassau-st., one pair of fine gray ponies, warranted sound and kind, and to be sold without reserve, on a credit of 4 months, good indorsed notes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON SATURDAY, the 31st day of October instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, I shall sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, all the property and assets of the firm or late firm of ATWOOD & CO. Said assets will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and in small lots to all cases in which the property and its condition will permit.
Said assets consist of Bonds of various railroads, Stocks of various railroads, Stocks of various Banks, County Bonds, Notes and Bills receivable, Book accounts, claims against various persons, and other property, all of which will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder, for cash. EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
New-York, Oct. 23, 1857. Assignee of Atwood & Co.

AUCTION SALES.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer, Office No. 33 Wall-st.

SPECIAL SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS. THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
$5,700 St. Louis County (Missouri) 6 per cent. Bonds, 1879, hypothecated.
$20,000 Wheeling City 6 per cent. Bonds, 1879.
$4,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 8 per cent. Convertible Sinking Fund Bonds.

30 shares American Express Co.		$100 each
5 shares Empire Fire Insurance Co.		$100 each
50 shares Corn Exchange Insurance Co.		[illegible] each
100 shares Corn Exchange Insurance Co.		[illegible] each
70 shares Home Fire Insurance Co.		$100 each
50 shares Continental Insurance Co.		$100 each

Next regular sale TO-MORROW, Oct. 28.
Regular sales WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Special sales on all other days.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. Oliver Eldridge.
The BALTIC, Capt. Joseph Comstock.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. James West.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 23	1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$130
Second Cabin Passage........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$110
Second Cabin Passage........60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 21.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 28.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 4.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CANADA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.
PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin........$130 | Second Cabin........$75
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
No freight will be taken after Thursday, Oct. 15. For freight or passage, apply to
WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.
For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.
All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.
Notice.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments.
No expense has been spared to make the steamers of [illegible] all respects as good as new, and the thorough [illegible] given them proves their mode of structure [illegible]
[illegible] Hereafter the regular built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

NOTICE.—THE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC will sail for Liverpool THIS DAY, Oct. 27, from her berth foot of Canal-st.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, Edward Higgins commander, 5,268 tons, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON & HAVRE	From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.
Saturday........Oct. 24	Saturday........Nov. 14
Saturday........Dec. 5	Saturday........Dec. 26

Price of Passage—First cabin, $100; second cabin, $50. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.
Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 20 cents each half ounce, (by inclosure of postage stamps if from other cities,) will be received at No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York, up to 11½ o'clock on the morning of sailing.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, William Cumming, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, Robert Craig, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, John Duncan, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
Edinburg, Saturday, Oct. 31, 12 noon.	Glasgow, [illegible]
Glasgow, Wed'day, Nov. 25, 12 noon.	New-York, Nov. 18
New-York, Wed'ay, Dec. 16, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Dec. 2
Edinburg, Wed'ay, Dec. 30, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Dec. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.
First Cabin........$80 | Second Cabin........$50
In the first-class paddle-wheel steamships ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Southampton for New-York.
Ariel.	Saturday, Oct. 31	Wed'sday, Nov. 4
N. Star, Sat'y, Oct. 31	Saturday, Nov. 28	Wed'sday, Dec. 2

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight, apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA.—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the stream with the Mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst. A steamer will leave the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the passengers at 10½ and 11½ o'clock A. M. The PERSIA will sail Nov. 11. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Thomas Skinner, will leave on WEDNESDAY, 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail Line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Captain M. J. Woodhull, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Oct. 31, from Pier No. 4, N. R., at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to
SAM'L L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.
The steamship FLORIDA, Capt. Isaac Crowell, will succeed the above and leave on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4.

STEAMBOATS.

FARE REDUCED ACCORDING TO THE TIMES.
INDEPENDENT LINE.
FARE $2 50 TO BOSTON,
VIA
NEWPORT, BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.
FARE:

	Cabin.	Deck.
New-York to Boston	$2 50	$2 25
New-York to Providence	1 50	1 00
New-York to Bristol	1 50	1 00
New-York to Newport	1 00	75

State Rooms with two Berths $1. Bridal State Rooms $2. No charge for Berths.
The superior and substantial sea-going steamer GOVERNOR, Charles Dibbins, Commander, will leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., New-York, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M. A baggage master on board will receive and accompany the baggage through. On Saturdays the Governor will lie at her dock and receive Freight, and the same will be landed at Providence early Monday morning. For further information, apply to the Captain, on board, or to GEORGE T. STANLEY, at the Office on the Dock.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK.—STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE leaves Harlem at 6, 8, and 10½ A. M., 2 and 5 P. M. Peck-slip at 7 and 9½ A. M.; 12, 4½ and 6½ P. M. Landing at 120th-st. and 10th-st. at 7 A. M. and 8½ P. M.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by a process of benumbing the gums, (entirely different from freezing.) I have used this process for eighteen months, and have extracted over twenty thousand teeth with perfect success. References given if required. E. GRIFFEN, dentist, No. 207 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown, and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with [illegible] Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Wednesday, June 3, 1857. Trains leave depot corner of White and Centre sts.
6:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Pawling for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
5:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.
7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
[illegible] P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
[illegible] P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
[illegible] P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
[illegible] P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depot corner White and Centre sts.
7:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams' Bridge.
5:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.
7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
4 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. [illegible] 12 M., stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11½ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 3½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12½ and 3½ P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 A. M. and 12:30 and 5½ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 9:30 A. M., and 1 and 6:30 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 7, 9½ and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4 and 6:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and conveying passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 40 minutes. Fare 20 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
$2,000,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.
No. 65 Wall-st.
This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,500,000.
No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
California and Southern risks taken.
Last bonus to policy holders was 50 per cent.
Applications may be made by mail.
Insurances can be made payable on the party's reaching the age of 55 or 60.
GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.
DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. T. Mott,	Jno. G. Garner,	Saml. C. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richard P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edward Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edward Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edward Cromwell,
Geo. R. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitlock,	R. Lloyd Murray,	Wm. A. Budd,
Geo. H. Boyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbott,	David B. Keeler,

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
Thomas W. Birdsall, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

Bank of Commerce in New-York, Oct. [illegible], 1857.
CIRCULAR.—THIS INSTITUTION, IN PURSUANCE [illegible] will continue to receive Gold and Silver, Coin and Bullion on deposit from all its dealers and correspondents, and pass the same to their credit separately in Specie account, and will repay the amount on demand in Specie to such depositors on their checks drawn payable in Coin.
And during the suspension of Specie payments by the Banks in the City of New-York, or until further notice, this Bank will receive in payment of loans and discounts paper, and on deposit, the Notes and Certified Checks of other Banks in good standing circulating as current funds, and will pay Checks of Depositors on current account, in such currency only.
Parties depositing paper for collection will be deemed to concur in this arrangement, unless immediate and written notice to the contrary be given to this Bank.
JOHN A. STEVENS, President.
Henry F. Vail, Cashier.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 20th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 31 Nassau street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time; and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned at said office within said time. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, Attorneys for Receiver.

IN THE MATTER OF THE EAST RIVER BANK.—Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed, by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the property and effects of the East River Bank, of the City of New-York; and all creditors and persons having claims or demands against the said Bank are required to exhibit and establish their claims and demands before me, at the former banking-house of said bank, on the corner of Third-av. and Eighth st., in the City of New-York, within thirty days from the date hereof. And all persons having possession of any property belonging to said bank, and all persons indebted to said bank, are required to account and answer to me at said banking-house within the aforementioned time for the value of such property, and to pay such indebtedness. And all persons having open and subsisting engagements or contracts of the said bank are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me, within the aforementioned time at said banking-house.—Dated Oct. [illegible], 1857. DAVID BANKS, Receiver.
Rapallo & Anderson, Att'ys for Receiver, 129 Nassau-st.

New-York, Oct. 12, 1857.
CITIZENS' BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on Tuesday, the 3d day of November next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. till 1 o'clock P. M.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

DEPARTMENT OF STOLEN PROPERTY.
The following are supposed to have been stolen: One piece Water-Repellant Overcoat Cloth; one Photograph, colored, large gilt frame; one roll of Check Pants Cloth; Flannel Shirts, old Clothes, small Fur Skins; one Silver Watch and Gold Chains, three Gold Watches; four Silver Watches; [illegible] Gum Arabic, marked [illegible] Also a boat load of Barley, and another of [illegible] Meal Cake. Call at No. 88 Franklin-st.
C. J. WARREN, Property Clerk.

$4 50—DOUBLE SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS NOW READY, ALSO THOSE AT $5 CONGRESS BOOTS AT JONES', NO. 10 ANN-ST., NEAR THE MUSEUM.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of Oct., 1857.
JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857: [illegible]
NATHAN C. PLATT, President.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857: [illegible]
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, [illegible] BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. L. JENKINS, Ass't. Cashier.
JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 1,050,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... 3,095 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 4,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.
JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857: [illegible]
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.
JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $3,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.
THOMAS EDWARDS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 105,475 53
Average amount of Circulation ... 84,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... 912,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857: [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857: [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. DUER, Cashier.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857: [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857: [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... 128,714 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.
E. [illegible], Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 32,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... 129,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... 702,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.
G. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 13,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... 91,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... 197,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, President.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—[illegible]
G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—[illegible]
[illegible] COMSTOCK, Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857: [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. T. HOOKER, President of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. T. HOOKER, President.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 112,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 26th day of October, 1857.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... 111,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 2,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... 67,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... 201,014 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.
S. JESSURUN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,[illegible] 13
Average amount of Specie ... 78,[illegible]
Clearing House currency ... 104,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... 77,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... 434,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. H. JOHNSON, President of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. H. JOHNSON, President.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.
W. G. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 172,417 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... 180,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... 811,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 77,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... 77,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.
JOHN HECKMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,137,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.
JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $4,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... 291,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... 2,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 57,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... 161,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. E. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. E. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.
JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.
JOHN H. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857: [illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $3,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation, of the late Merchants' Bank ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
[illegible]
JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857: [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.
JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857: [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857: [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.
E. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $404,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... 111,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FRANCIS T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Justice Fifth District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.
WM. L. WOOD, Police Justice.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... 121,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $2,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.
WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.
EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN PARKER, Cashier pro tem. of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.
THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARNOLD PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.
JAS. HEANEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.
JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible], Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
[illegible], Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.
[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible], Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Sworn before me, this 26th day of October, 1857.
JIRAH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BECK [illegible]
TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE DRAFTS ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND. In sums of £1 and upwards. [illegible]
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.—Subscriptions will be received at the office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, in the City of New-York, until the first day of November, 1857, for the purchase of $6,000,000 of the Bonds of the Company, redeemable on the first of October, 1860, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October.

They will be sold at par, payable as follows:

50 per cent. in any of the unsecured Bonds of the Company, redeemable in 1862, 1871 and 1875.

10 per cent. in cash at the time of subscribing.

40 per cent. in monthly installments of 10 per cent., or in cash, at the option of the purchasers.

These Bonds are guaranteed by a Mortgage on the entire road and its franchises, on all the leasehold property of the Company, including the wharves, ferry privileges and landed property of the Long Dock Company of Jersey City, and on the entire equipment of the Company.

[illegible]

Capital Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Funded Debt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Floating Debt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Interest on Bonds due 1st August, [illegible] deposited to meet it	—	—	[illegible]
Total indebtedness	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cash and Cash Items	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Materials	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fuel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steamers and Propellers on Lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rolling Stock loaned to C. & N. Y. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other Assets	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Due by Agents	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Advanced to Long Dock Company	—	—	[illegible]
Bonds of 1875 in Sinking Fund	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Liabilities over Assets	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

That the expenditures of the Long Dock Company are judicious, and sure to prove profitable to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, [illegible] The New-York and Erie Railroad Company have a lease with the right to purchase at the original cost, at any time after six years of the entire property of the Long Dock Company, consisting of over [illegible] acres of ground, exclusive of the streets opened or to be opened, with ferry privileges, ferry slips and wharves now in construction. [illegible] will receive the heavy products of the West directly from the cars, [illegible] and be shipped to any port without danger or injury to property. The facilities and economy which this will offer to shippers and receivers must largely increase the traffic of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and enable it to charge higher rates for transportation than those charged by other routes. The ferries will undoubtedly prove a source of revenue to the Company, whereas at present the passenger ferriage [illegible] is a heavy tax on the Company.

Any portion of the [illegible] lots not needed by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company can be sold at any time, and by the terms of the lease the proceeds must be applied to the extinguishment or to the creation of a Sinking Fund for the extinguishment of the debt incurred for the improvement of the Long Dock property. [illegible]
CHARLES MORAN, President.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.
New-York, Aug. [illegible], 1857.

LOAN FOR $500,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April [illegible], 1857, and in accordance with Section 3 of Article 7 of the Constitution, hereby give notice, that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 10th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of October, 1878. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up, and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 10th day of November next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund, in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the 10th day of November next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Senate Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Dated Albany, Oct. 10, 1857.

H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1857.—CIRCULAR.—Subscriptions will be received at the office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, in the City of New-York, for the purchase of $6,000,000 of the Bonds of the Company, redeemable on the 1st of October, 1860, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October.

They will be issued at par, payable as follows:

One-half in any of the Unsecured Bonds of the Company, redeemable in 1862, 1871, 1875.

One-half in cash, payable in monthly installments of 10 per cent.

All indebtedness against the Company, matured or unmatured, including all coupons, whether on secured or unsecured bonds due previous to 1st of October, 1860, will be received in lieu of the cash installments.

All parties who wish any variations of the time of the cash payments may state their own terms, which can probably be accepted by the Company if the subscription reaches a certain amount.

All parties holding the indebtedness of the Company, matured or not matured, may at once exchange it for the new mortgage bonds at par.

Subscriptions will also be received for Loans to the Company, to be reimbursed out of the proceeds of the above bonds. Receipts, bearing 7 per cent. interest, will be given for these loans, and they will be secured by the deposit in the hands of the United States Trust Company of double the amount of the above mortgage bonds. The above are modifications of the original offer proposed by the circular of 11th August, 1857.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD—No. 29 Exchange place.

To the holders of the abovenamed Bonds: You are requested to report to me in writing (if not already reported to F. A. Lane, Esq., or myself) the amount of Bonds you hold of said Road, and whether 6 or 10 per cent. You are also requested to pay $5 on each Bond of $1,000, to pay costs of suit for foreclosure, which is now progressing, for your benefit. D. D. WILLIAMSON, New-York, Oct. 26, 1857. Trustee.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO. having declined to relinquish their [illegible] THOMAS [illegible] President of the [illegible] has been appointed agent to transfer the Stock and pay the Dividends of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company. The transfer books will be opened [illegible] of November.

$14,000.—FOR SALE—A BOND AND MORTGAGE for $14,000 on valuable improved property, located in one of the business streets crossing and near Broadway, west side. Property worth three times the amount, and the very best of bondsmen. Apply to E. JONES, No. 66 Fulton-st.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING SUSPENDED payment, ask an extension of 6 months from maturity on all their indebtedness. Holders of their paper will please present the same for renewal at No. 61 Broadway, [illegible] payment of interest, in advance.
LORD, WARREN, EVANS & CO.
New-York, Oct. [illegible], 1857.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by HENS & GREENLEAF, No. 22 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY will be closed from the 15th Oct., to the 2d Nov., inclusive, for the purpose of the annual election [illegible]
[illegible], Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue Circular Credits for Travelers, [illegible] in any part of the world.

STATIONERY.

J. A. [illegible] Hall, No. [illegible]

W[illegible]

FOR SALE CHEAP—[illegible]
[illegible] DELISSER, No. 91 and [illegible] Broadway.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.—[illegible]

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—[illegible]
HELMBOLD'S Concentrated Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from [illegible].
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.
For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, [illegible] universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability [illegible]

If these symptoms are allowed to go on (which this medicine invariably removes), soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption? [illegible]

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion. [illegible]

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame, and bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. T. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South Tenth-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents—BARNES & PARK, [illegible] Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York, and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other. Cures guaranteed.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—[illegible] Patent Office of England, [illegible] Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are [illegible]

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 187 Prince-st., [illegible] of Broadway, New-York, from 10 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 5 o'clock till 8 in the evening (Sundays excepted).

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

The nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar and the larger sizes will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed and addressed according to the instructions of the writer. [illegible] cheap imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

No. 187 Prince-st., (five blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

To be had also of C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies: in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is almost extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetiser, it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

DR. GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP is universally acknowledged to be, par excellence, the only article extant for the complete removal of all such disfigurements of the human system in the shape of pimples, tan, freckles, sunburns and morphew. Dr. G.'s Poudres Subtile are equally remarkable for their surprising properties they possess, instantaneously removing superfluous hair, without injury to the skin; may be safely tested. His Vegetable Liquid Rouge, for imparting to the cheek and lip a brilliant, permanent, and natural tinge, is sui generis. Also, Dr. G.'s Hair Restorative, Hair Dye, Oriental Cream, &c.

AGENTS—CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, Boston; GREEN, Worcester; CARLETON, Lowell; POST, Rochester; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and at Dr. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S Old Established Depot, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on [illegible] exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained, illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on [illegible] diseases. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at 56 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND and other remedies for private diseases are the only safe, [illegible] disappointed of a cure will, under Dr. WARD's treatment, in a few days, feel that "Richard is himself again." A quick and permanent cure guaranteed in every case. Unexampled success in female diseases. Monthly Pills, $5 per box; never fail of the effect intended. All the afflicted, come to Dr. WARD. Office No. [illegible] Canal-st., third door east of Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 8 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 56 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.
WM. WATSON, M. D.
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. DUBOIS. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. The Female's Infallible Monthly Restorative mailed free, with full directions, on receipt of $1. Office No. 180 West [illegible]-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are miserable counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery of medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It is a deception.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise; office No. 194 Broadway, corner [illegible]-st. By early application, in recent cases of disease, the cure is immediate, as well as safe and radical. Hours, 9 till 1, and after 6 in the evening.

DR. CULVERWELL'S RADICAL REGENERATOR.—A superlative remedy for seminal weakness, sexual debility, impotency, involuntary emissions, piles, &c., in both sexes. For sale at WELLS & CO.'s, No. 115 Franklin-st. Price $2. Full particulars of this entirely new, wonderful remedy, given by sending one stamp to Box No. 4,586 Post-Office, New-York.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Pupil of Ricord of Paris, (who is the first living surgeon for diseases &c., of the sexual system,) and Dr. Carpenter and Mott of this city, may be consulted in English or French, personally or by letter, at his office, No. 52 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, from 8 to 1 and from 5 to 8 in the evening.

COAL.

BALD EAGLE BITUMINOUS COAL.—FROM the mines of the [illegible] Coal Company. This coal is free from sulphur, [illegible] for steam, blacksmiths' and [illegible]
JAS. T. WILLIS, [illegible] Coal Yard, E. R.
[illegible]

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles. Wholesale and Retail.
At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. [illegible] Canal-st., Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—ULSTER COUNTY.—[illegible] LORENZO S. CROSBY [illegible] CROSBY, and [illegible] defendants. [illegible]
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Ulster, at Kingston, on the [illegible] day of October, 1857. CHARLES [illegible], Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—OTTO FULLGRAFF against [illegible] W. CRANE.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the abovenamed defendant, JOHN W. CRANE: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the County Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall thereof, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. [illegible] [illegible]-st., in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred and [illegible] dollars and [illegible] cents, with interest from the twenty-seventh day of [illegible], 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Sept. 21, 1857. RICHARDSON, PECK & ACKLEY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. [illegible] Broadway.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 26th day of Sept., 1857.
RICHARDSON, PECK & ACKLEY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against [illegible] BRANCH OF THE STATE BANK OF OHIO.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, [illegible]
WM. C. B. ENGLISH, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—[illegible] against EDWARD F. FOX, Defendant.—[illegible] To the defendant, EDWARD F. FOX: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at his office, No. [illegible] in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated [illegible] Aug. 12, 1857. JAMES M. SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York Sept. [illegible], 1857.
JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against [illegible] BRANCH OF THE STATE BANK OF OHIO.—[illegible] defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, [illegible]

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—[illegible] JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—JACOB L. DODGE against SAMUEL J. BOORSTAVER.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To SAMUEL J. BOORSTAVER: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the said City, [illegible] to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, [illegible] Building, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars ($2,000), with interest from [illegible], and the sum of three hundred dollars ($300), with interest [illegible]
JOHN GRAHAM, Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—JOHN W. KELLOGG and [illegible] against [illegible] NORTHRUP, GEORGE H. HILL and [illegible].—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers at their office, [illegible] Nassau-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] dollars, [illegible] cents, with interest [illegible] first day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 21, 1857.
THOMPSON & KELLOGG, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint was filed Sept. [illegible], 1857.

BY ORDER OF THE SURROGATE OF THE COUNTY OF KINGS.—All persons having claims against the estate of the late G. A. HINDS, [illegible] of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, will please present them at the store of Richard [illegible], corner of [illegible] and South sts., on or before the [illegible] of April next. Also, persons are notified that the late copartnership heretofore existing between, D. E. HINDS and R. HENRY OLMSTEAD, known under the name of HINDS & OLMSTEAD, this day by mutual consent dissolved. All persons having debts against the said firm, will please present at the above place.
D. E. HINDS.
R. HENRY OLMSTEAD.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. FORD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the store of WILLIAM A. BRUSH, No. 1 James-slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 13, 1857.
WILLIAM A. BRUSH,
JOSEPH B. YOUNG.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. [illegible] DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ROBERT R. CORING, late of the Town of New-Utrecht, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his place of residence, at Fort Hamilton, in the County of Kings, on or before the [illegible] day of October next.—Dated April [illegible], 1857.
[illegible] SCHENCK, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. [illegible] DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES R. [illegible], late of the Town of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, [illegible] street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated July 14, 1857.
[illegible]

[illegible]
MOSES, late of the City of New-York, [illegible] the office of John Ferguson, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of [illegible] next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 26, 1857.
JOHN FERGUSON, Administrator.
ELIZA MOSES, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible] COURCHESNE, [illegible] to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, [illegible] in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of November next.
JAMES T. COURCHESNE,
WILLIAM H. COURCHESNE,
CORNELIA [illegible]

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, [illegible]

U. [illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF CORNING & CO. [illegible] for the purpose of liquidation.
[illegible]
COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of [illegible] & CO., for the transaction of a Banking and Commission business, and for the purchase and sale of [illegible] Bonds on Commission.
By mutual arrangement, the business [illegible] of CORNING & CO. [illegible]
[illegible]
EDWARD [illegible]

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible] Board of Aldermen met last evening. Alderman [illegible] in the chair. The first [illegible] of the following:

[illegible] STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

To the Honorable the Mayor, and Common Council of the City of New-York—Gentlemen: Your petitioner respectfully represents that your Finance Committee [illegible] with cordiality, for which he is extremely [illegible], who requested him to get from the [illegible] Police Committee a certificate of the [illegible] of his services, which he cannot honorably [illegible], assuring you that he would not charge for [illegible], if you would return his expenses of $2,000 in [illegible] and record testimony in England [illegible] sixteen months ago, a Committee of [illegible] Board of Councilmen recommended against his will [illegible] of $4,000 for his expenses and services [illegible] almost unanimously paid the [illegible] the Special Police Committee for the [illegible] of witnesses before the Police Committee [illegible] procrastination has nearly brought [illegible] poor-house and the tomb; that all he [illegible] kindly loaned you, if he can have [illegible] will enable him to pay his creditors [illegible] and have $250 for himself [illegible] he disbursed for you from his own scanty [illegible], which is about all he will require on this side [illegible] when he goes to his nocturnal [illegible] investigation [illegible] his [illegible] he is utterly destitute [illegible] he cannot pay his [illegible] owes $100 to various persons [illegible], his blood is dormant [illegible] are palsied, his hands and feet are [illegible], and paralysis must soon transpire [illegible] he was very kind in their [illegible] him now, and he has no [illegible] John H. Briggs, Thos. [illegible], Samuel Sneden, Wm. Curtis [illegible] and orphans of Geo. Steers [illegible] him $1,750, which he disbursed for [illegible] in these days of penury and [illegible] should grant his just request [illegible] to you, and even pawned his [illegible] while in your service, on whose [illegible] of his lamented father, whose [illegible] that he pledged other parental [illegible] of pawnbrokers for means to [illegible] Police investigation; that his [illegible] are in the hands of strangers [illegible] painful sacrilege; that for [illegible] years you had the use of the education [illegible] his father gave him; that you have had all his [illegible] involved him in debt, and may soon [illegible] that these mournful truths [illegible] and drown his reason, and rack his [illegible] with his eyes fixed on the God of [illegible] you to pay his claim with[illegible] will bless you in his morning and [illegible] until his tongue is paralyzed and his [illegible] for ever.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

The communication was referred to the Finance Committee.

A communication was received from the Police [illegible], in relation to the erection of a [illegible] for the Twenty-first Ward.

A communication was received from Joseph [illegible] and Patrick Murphy, offering to clean the streets of the City, for $320,000 a year, payable [illegible]. It was referred to the Committee on Streets.

EMPLOYMENT FOR THE POOR.

The following resolution was offered by Alderman [illegible]:

Whereas, Various projects have recently been proposed, having for their object the employment of the laboring [illegible] City during the approaching Winter; and [illegible] the grading of Hamilton-square is a subject [illegible] the attention of former Common Councils [illegible] for which is obvious to every person [illegible] with its location, it being nearly twenty [illegible] above the grades of the adjoining streets [illegible]

[illegible] Proposals have been made to this Board offering [illegible] for the privilege of being permitted to [illegible] by responsible parties, the earth contained [illegible] being exceedingly valuable by reason of [illegible] and suitableness in its immediate vicinity [illegible] general marshy and swampy character of the [illegible], therefore,

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby [illegible] and directed to advertise for proposals for regulating and grading Hamilton-square, the contract to [illegible] to such person or persons as will complete [illegible] within the shortest time, and on terms the most [illegible] to the City.

[illegible] referred to the Committee on Finance.

[illegible] report of the Committee in favor of leasing to [illegible] Dispensary one half of the block of land [illegible] their building now is, for 21 years at the [illegible] rent of one dollar a year, was adopted.

[illegible] report of the Committee concurring in favor of [illegible] assessments for opening Central Park, [illegible] on property of the Ansil Hesed (Jewish) [illegible], was adopted. The property assessed [illegible] burial ground.

[illegible] reports in favor of and against the removal of [illegible] landings to above Canal-street on the [illegible] and Broad-street on the east side of the City, [illegible] called up.

Alderman [illegible] moved the adoption of the [illegible] report—against the removal of the landings.

[illegible] made a forcible speech in favor [illegible] and, when he had concluded, the [illegible] subject was laid over, and the Board adjourned to Thursday next.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Monday, the President, J. H. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the Chair.

REPORT ON THE OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER.

A resolution was offered to print the report of the Special Committee on the Comptroller's Department.

Councilman [illegible] observed that the report had been printed in all the daily papers. All persons had [illegible] the report.

Councilman HASWELL wished the report to be read in authentic shape.

Councilman McCARTY moved an amendment that two thousand be ordered instead of one thousand printed copies.

The motion to print was lost for want of a constitutional vote. Laid on the table. The report was ordered to be made special for Thursday.

CENTRAL PARK.

A resolution was adopted, calling on the Commissioners of the Central Park to state why they do not pay the salaries of the Surveyors.

WORK FOR UNEMPLOYED MEN.

A memorial was received, headed as follows: "Professor Jupiter S. S. M. Messer prays most respectfully the honorable City Fathers in general, in the name of fifty thousand honest and industrious [illegible] without business, with about [illegible] persons in their families, for immediate work in the Central Park, in opening, grading and cleaning [illegible] and roads, in erecting public buildings, [illegible] and sewers, to earn some money to save themselves next Winter from starvation, or worse than death, from degradation."

The reading of the memorial was so inarticulately read by the Clerk that it was utterly impossible to report it. Upon debate,

Referred to the Special Committee on the Mayor's Message.

IMPROVEMENTS, AND HOW TO PAY FOR THEM.

"An ordinance of the Board of Aldermen authorizing the issue of $250,000 bonds, to pay for improvements in Central Park, came up for concurrence. It was at first referred to the Committee on Lands and Places, but the reference was reconsidered. Councilman JONES spoke in favor, not of a reference to the Committee on Finance, inasmuch as he believed that every member knew all about the subject, but that it be laid on the table, so that it could be taken up at the next or some subsequent meeting. This course was finally adopted.

A communication from Harvey Hart, formerly Receiver of Taxes, was referred to the Special Committee. Its drift was his exculpation from such implications as might arise personally to himself from the report of the Special Committee on the investigation of the Finance Department. He stated that the books were balanced upon his retirement from office. He returned to the Clerk of Arrears (with the consent of the Comptroller) the sum of $102,515 41 of [illegible] remaining uncollected, and he had [illegible] that he had not been credited with [illegible], so it would appear he had overpaid the [illegible] less than $14,000, the same being credited to [illegible] the Comptroller's books. He says:

[illegible] apparent discrepancy in my accounts was [illegible] by the collection of disputed taxes by the [illegible] Counsel to the Corporation, and the payment [illegible] them directly into the City Treasury, [illegible] credited to me on the books, but not [illegible] paid to me, it did not appear on my books. It is true the Comptroller directed me to so credit [illegible], but not deeming such a course to be legal I declined doing so unless the same was [illegible] by me. These circumstances are well known to the Comptroller."

The report of the Committee in favor of lighting [illegible] with gas was called up and adopted.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday.

Committee on Proposed Foundling Hospital.

The Committee of the Board of Councilmen, to whom was referred the reception of evidence upon the proposed formation of a Foundling Hospital in [illegible], met at the City Hall on Monday afternoon, [illegible] in the Chair. Only five persons [illegible], none of whom addressed the [illegible].

Doctor WEES, of Bellevue Hospital, being called [illegible] for time to mature his views [illegible] opinion as to the [illegible] be looked at [illegible]

be done. The Doctor pledged himself to speak more definitely on some future occasion.

Mr. E. W. STAR was afraid the balance of good would be against the proposal. He detailed some of the steps connected with the working of the Foundling Hospital in London, explaining that some modification of the indiscriminate offer of children in the box at the gate had been rendered necessary long ago. He asked if the Committee were authorized to consider and report. Let this movement originate and be supported by private charity. Unasked and uncalled, the Common Council by this step were actively initiating the people into pauperism. Where was the money to come from to support such an institution? The amount of property that was taxable was daily becoming less. Where were the taxes or its support to come from? Would it not be better to wait? Instead of "relieving" people, it would be more rational to reduce the general amount of taxation, and some felt its burden more severely than the middle classes. The speaker proceeded to detail several instances where eleemosynary aid had been distributed without the exercise of proper judgment, and asserted that those families who were in greatest need of aid were always the last to ask for it. But this movement would increase taxation, and thus add to the existing amount of social evil.

Dr. HESSE then addressed the Committee. A stigma naturally attached to every man who made a move which, in the opinion of some people, had a tendency to the encouragement of crime. This was not an isolated question. It was closely related to the crime of prostitution. Prostitution in large cities could only be met in one of two ways—either by its entire suppression, which was impossible, or by regulation, as in European cities. He doubted the propriety of agitating the question under present circumstances. The tax-payers were almost rotten. A private establishment might be tolerated. In the English Foundling Hospitals the children received were divided into classes, and some were marked, so as to be reclaimable at some distant day. Doubtless many persons in pardonable distress would be glad for a temporary asylum for their infant offspring. There was a close connection between prostitution and the establishment of Foundling Hospitals that would prove to be inseparable. It was impossible to separate them when once organized. Then came the question, How far would the proposed establishment, while it effected some good, add to the existing amount of prostitution? He would advise the Committee to wait the action of the Board of Governors in this matter. He could state that it was in contemplation to call together a few influential persons to see what could be done in the erection of a private charity. Why, only that very day, the papers stated two cases where children had been found in two different privies. And medical men, qualified men, too, were some of them so unprincipled as to invent and use efficient instruments wherewith they produced abortion. It was not possible to bring the crime home to them, excepting in a few bungling cases, where criminal skill had been deficient. Now the strict moral disciplinarian would say, that if a female had lost her chastity, she is not an object of compassion, and must be held amenable, and must bear all the consequences of the loss of position and character. Was it so? The matter was one of equal delicacy and difficulty, and ought to be approached with care and deliberation.

Doctor McNEIL thought that a Founding Hospital judiciously organized and conducted would do away with a frightful amount of open crime. There were few medical men to whom the proposal had not at some time or other been made to procure abortion, under circumstances occasionally of great temptation. No right-minded man would for a moment listen to such proposals, but they were sadly too common, and it argued great public depravity. It might be said that to many women, debarred from society by accidental criminality, no resource is left but the streets. If such exposure could be prevented, many young females might be restored to society, and one of the great sources of prostitution would be cut off. It had been contended that medical men ought to interest themselves in the matter. They were not likely to do so for obvious reasons—first because of the odium of the supposition that they were catering for notoriety, and still more, because in truth they had enough to do to attend to their own private business. In conclusion, he expressed his opinion that upon the whole a Foundling Hospital was imperatively demanded, but thought that the present was anything but an auspicious period for the attempt at its formation. The Committee then adjourned, the Chairman stating that it would be called together again so soon as Doctor Wees sent him word that he was prepared to afford him the deliberate opinions of his professional friends.

[Advertisement.]

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION FOR CASH.—

Cut Goblets, best quality of glass, per dozen....	$1 40
Cut Wines, best quality of glass, per dozen....	90
Engraved wines, best quality of glass, per dozen	50

And China, Plated ware,
CUTLERY, &C. &C.,
In proportion, at
OUR GREAT SALE,
commencing MONDAY, 26TH INST.
See our advertisement on the 5th page.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome streets.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICKS' TEMPLE OF ART,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
Ladies' entrance, 587 Broadway. Gentlemen's entrance, 585 Broadway.
Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes. Prices and pictures warranted satisfactory. A visit and examination of the productions of this magnificent establishment I respectfully solicited.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night, Mr. TAYLOR's beautiful dramatization of SIR WALTER SCOTT'S "Lord of the Isles," is to be performed at this favorite and flourishing Theatre; to be followed by the new drama entitled "The Warning Hand, or the Statue Lover," and concluding with the farce of "Yankee Courting," all the favorites of the company appearing. Also, the "American Gymnastic Troupe," five in number, who will appear between the pieces in their acrobatic feats. Go early.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE DIRECTORY.—This work contains a complete list of the Post-Offices in the United States, with the names of Postmasters, and all the regulations of the Department, corrected up to the 13th July. The agent will call with the book, or all orders left with the clerk at French's Hotel, for two days, will be attended to. Price per copy, 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Myriads of men have been engaged for more than one-quarter of this present century in testing the efficaciousness of HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment, as remedies, either separately or conjointly, for all internal and external ailments. Their unanimous and enthusiastic verdict in favor of these remedies is now before us, and should convince the most incredulous.

[Advertisement.]

GO TO THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The great Fair will soon close, and those who desire to witness this immense display of national skill and ingenuity should embrace an early opportunity. This evening visitors will be regaled with a grand concert by Dodworth's full band, all without extra charge.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

NEW-JERSEY.

Trial of Frederick Cueva for the Murder of Oscar De Granval.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.

Judge OGDEN Presiding, with Associate Justice MORRIS.

The Hudson County Court of Oyer and Terminer was opened yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, and the case of the young Cuban, FREDERICK CUEVA, indicted for the murder of OSCAR DE GRANVAL, in Hoboken, on the evening of the 9th of July last, was taken up. The counsel engaged in the trial are: For the State, Prosecuting-Attorney J. DUNN LITTELL, assisted by Attorney-General, WM. L. DAYTON and E. R. V. WRIGHT, Esq. For the defence, Messrs. A. O. ZABRISKIE and I. W. SCUDDER, of Jersey City, and J. H. LYONS, of Hoboken.

Notwithstanding the storm, the Court-room, at the opening, was crowded with people, manifesting much interest in the trial.

Immediately after the opening of Court, the prisoner was conducted inside the bar by Sheriff BEATTY, and took a seat beside his counsel, when the impaneling of the Jury was at once commenced. This occupied about an hour, and from a panel of 48 jurors the following were selected and sworn in:

John Sylvester,	Adrian Post,	Jacob Lessing,
Jona. V. Thurston,	John J. Ludlow,	James Wilson,
Asa Clark,	Henry Van Emberg,	M. D. Vreeland,
Robert Allen,	Charles Phillips,	D. R. Van Riper.

The case was then opened in behalf of the State by Mr. LITTELL, who, after reading the indictment, gave a detailed history of the circumstances connected with the affair. The following evidence was then taken:

M. Angelo Birmingham sworn—I reside at No. 3 Hudson Terrace, Hoboken; I am a student and teacher of the smaller boys in Mr. De Granval's schools; I have been there three years; I know the prisoner, Frederick Cueva; I first made his acquaintance in September, 1856, upon his entering Mr. De Granval's school; Cueva came from Cuba; he left the school toward the latter end of January; I saw Cueva upon the evening that Mr. De Granval was shot; I was in the court-yard of No. 3 Hudson Terrace when I saw him; the members of Mr. De Granval's family, and some of the boys of the school were also in the yard at the same time; [illegible] and was upon the stoop [illegible]

look at them in the yard; when he first came in front of the house he did not have a cane in his hand; he left, and went in the direction of the Bloomfield Academy, where he resided, going north up Hudson-street, and turning into Newark. [The witness here gave the location of Bloomfield Academy and stated the most direct route to it from Mr. De Granval's house.] After Mr. Cueva left and went in the direction of his residence, he returned again, and had a cane in his hand; I never saw him with a cane before that day; I cannot describe the cane; he passed the house of Mr. De Granval, and at some remark made by Mr. Leopold De Granval to the deceased, which I did not hear, Cueva turned and faced the yard, and made some remark; I did not hear what he said; he was about three feet from Mr. De Granval's gate, when he made the remark; Mr. Leopold De Granval asked him what he wanted there; Cueva made some retort, but I do not remember what he said; so much was said by both parties that I do not recollect what was said; the general character of what Cueva said, as well as I could judge, was asking one of the De Granvals out to fight; at one time he addressed this invitation to Oscar; Mr. Oscar De Granval went outside the gate and stood with his hands behind him in front of Cueva, and asked him "What will you do?" Cueva then pointed his cane toward Ferry-street, and said, "Come, come;" Oscar then went inside the gate, saying as he went, "Do you think I would fight with such a person as you?" as Cueva went off shaking his cane threateningly he said, "bah;" Oscar replied "I have no cane to shake with you;" this is the last I saw of Cueva that night; after he went away I went into the house and do not know how long Oscar remained in the yard; I did not see him again until the next morning after he had been shot.

Cross-examined by Scudder.—When Cueva first passed the house he made a passing remark to one of the scholars, Andrew Terry; Andrew was standing at the gate at the time; I think the remark was an ordinary one of recognition; I think Oscar De Granval at this time, was standing on the steps in the court-yard; Leopold De Granval then came up to Andrew Terry as Cueva was going off, and reminded him that he was forbidden to speak to Cueva; I think the remark Leopold De Granval made was, "You know you should not speak to him;" when Cueva heard that he turned back and walked in front of the house; Oscar was then in the court-yard; I can't say what part of it; no one spoke to Cueva as he was going by the house south; at that time there were some swine passing; Oscar called Cueva's attention to the swine, comparing him (Cueva) with the swine; Oscar pointed toward them so that Cueva must have seen him point; I think the remark Oscar made was, "Look, there are your brothers;" Cueva could understand the English language; Cueva then said something to Oscar about the swine; I can't say in what direction the swine were going; this was not the first remark that Oscar made to Cueva; this remark was made by Oscar after he had been outside the gate and came into the yard again; it was a pleasant Summer evening; I did not hear Oscar call Cueva a monkey; there were a number of expressions then made on both sides, beside that relative to the swine, but I do not recollect any of them; I did not hear the remark that Leopold made to Oscar, as I was talking to one of the boys at the time; I inferred that it was a joking remark, as I saw them laughing; Cueva was passing by the house at the time; I do not know whether or not the remarks that were made were made in relation to Cueva; they were standing near the middle of the yard with their faces toward Cueva; Cueva's calling Oscar out to fight was after these jocose remarks; Cueva asked what they were laughing at, to which, I think, there was an answer made by one of the De Granvals, but I do not know which one of them; there were three replies on both sides which I do not remember. [The witness here detailed the circumstances of Cueva shaking his cane, De Granval's going out the gate and confronting him, and other matters, the same in substance as given in the direct examination.]

Charles Wehle was next sworn. He was the architect employed to make a map of the premises and surroundings of the scene of the murder, and testified to the correctness of the map exhibited in Court, as to situations and distances.

M. Angelo Birmingham, being recalled by the defence, testified that the persons that were in the yard at the time spoken of were Madame De Granval, Miss Marsetts, Leopold De Granval, Oscar De Granval, Louis Roy, Andrew Terry, Felix Preston, Geo. Shultz, Pepe Terry and myself.

Lorenzo W. Elder, M. D., sworn—I am a practicing physician, residing in Hoboken; I knew Oscar De Granval in his lifetime; I saw him on the night preceding the day of his death, lying upon the sidewalk in front of Washington-terrace, nearly opposite Mr. Broadhead's gate, (No. 11;) he was lying near the outer edge of the sidewalk; this was between the hours of eleven and twelve in the evening; he was lying upon the walk bleeding, speechless and insensible; his head was resting on a pillow; he was removed from there to his house, No. 3 Hudson-terrace; I accompanied him when he was removed; I left him about two o'clock the next morning; his condition while I was with him was the same as when I found him; I saw him again at ten o'clock the next morning; he died at three o'clock on the afternoon of the 9th of July; after death I held a post-mortem examination on the body, assisted by Dr. Chabert; when I first found him upon the sidewalk I did not examine his wounds; I did this after he had been removed to the house; I found a wound upon the left temple, located half-way between the angle of the eye and the ear; there were no other marks of violence; on the post-mortem examination, I found, after removing the scalp, a fracture of the skull corresponding with the external wound; upon removing the skull, found the wound extending into the brain to the depth of about three inches; in the substance of the brain I found splinters of bone; at the extremity of the wound we found a leaden ball; we examined other portions of the body, and found the organs healthy; did not examine the heart; the wound made by the leaden ball, in my judgment, caused his death. [The pistol-ball was here shown to witness and identified.]

Romer F. Shabert, M. D., sworn—I am a physician, practicing in Hoboken; I was present at the post-mortem examination spoken of by Dr. Elder, and his statement agrees with my recollections as to the facts of the examination; in my judgment, the cause of Oscar De Granval's death was a gun-shot wound in the head.

Miss Louisa Marsett, sworn—I reside at No. 94 Orchard-street, New-York; I am acquainted with the family of Mr. De Granval; I was at their house on the 7th of July; this was Tuesday; on the 9th, the day following, I was at tea there, about 7 o'clock, with the boys; the boys left the table before I did; about a quarter after 7, Madame De Granval and myself went out in the court-yard; the two brothers De Granval and the scholars were in the yard, standing inside the railing; while I was there, I saw a young man approaching who had a cap on; could not distinguish the features; when I first saw him, he was just south of the gate, shaking his hand toward Oscar, saying, "Come out here and I'll fight you;" Oscar replied, "Me fight such a little thing as you;" Oscar then left the railing and came toward his mother and myself; he told us that it was young Cueva; Cueva was going backward toward Ferry-street when Oscar made the remark about fighting "such a little thing as you;" Cueva then returned a step, brandishing a cane, and again dared Oscar to fight; Oscar then said, "I have not a cane to compete with you," or something to that effect; Cueva then went away, and Oscar's mother and myself went up on the stoop; Oscar got chairs for us to sit on; Leopold De Granval, who had a large Newfoundland dog, then came up, and said he was going to give the dog a bath off the dock at the Atlantic Garden; he started with the dog, and when he was crossing Ferry-street I saw Cueva come from the direction of Washington-street and follow behind him; Oscar remained with us on the stoop, and at nine o'clock asked his mother and myself to walk around the block, which we did; upon our return Oscar came into the house, and remained until the gas was lighted, when we left to go to Mr. Charles'; the next I saw of him was when he was brought into the house; I have stated all that I recollect in regard to the conversation in the yard; there might have been many other things said which I did not hear.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scudder.—At the time I saw Cueva coming toward the house, the scholars and the Messrs. De Granvals were in the yard; I did not see Cueva have a cane the first time he came up; when he came back the second time he had a cane; I did not see the swine in the street; after Oscar said, "I have no cane to compete with you," Cueva went toward Ferry-street; Oscar remained with us; I saw Cueva at the entrance to the Atlantic, behind Leopold as he went in with the dog; Cueva did not follow him in; I did not hear the expression by either of the Mr. De Granvals toward Cueva that he was a monkey; I did hear Oscar say to Cueva that the pigs were his brothers; I do not know what was said between them before I came out.

Direct resumed.—The cane I saw in Cueva's hand had a round head; I think the top was black.

Frederick Pellegrand, sworn—I reside in Hoboken; I know Cueva; I remember the time when Oscar De Granval was shot; I knew Cueva to carry a pistol previous to that time; I saw the pistol that night after the affray; I would know the pistol if I were to see it now; I saw it that night at the Station, in possession of the Justice, Mr. Whitley. [The pistol was shown to witness and identified.]

Cross-examined—I have known Cueva to carry this pistol since January last; he was in the habit of carrying it when he went out at night.

Direct by Attorney-General—Cueva got the pistol after he left Mr. De Granval's school; I do not know whether it was immediately after or not.

Thomas W. Whitley, sworn—I, as Coroner, held the inquest upon the body of Oscar De Granval; the pistol exhibited was handed to me on the night of the arrest; I was present at the post-mortem examination, and the ball exhibited here I saw taken from Oscar De Granval's brain; it was handed to me by Dr. Elder; I have a cane in my possession which was given me by Miss Tompkins; I made application at Mrs. Tompkins' house for Cueva's cane, and this (holding up a whalebone cane) is the one handed to me; I have in my possession a hat said to have been worn by Oscar De Granval on the night of the affray; I have had it since the time of the inquest [illegible]

At 6 o'clock, the Court adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning. Two constables were appointed to take charge of the jury during the night.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Market Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 26.

$16,120 N. Y. State 5s, '58	98¼	100	Erie Railroad		9
2,000 N. Y. State 6s, '72	101	50	do		9⅛
500 Ohio State 6s, '60	93	50	Sixth-av. Rail-road		95
2,000 Mich. State 6s	85	20	N. H. & Hart. R. R.		105
1,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	76	20	La Crosse & Mil. RR.		6
1,000 Virginia 6s	77½	100	Reading R. R.		[illegible]
2,100 N. Y. C. R. R. 6s	75	200	do	s10	24½
2,000 N. Y. C. R. R. 7s	79	250	do		24¾
2,000 E. R. 3d M. Bs, 1883	40½	10	M. So. & N. Ia. g. s.		11
2,000 Goshen 2. bonds	47	100	Ill. Cen. R. R.	s10	77½
2,000 T. H. & A. 2d M.	25	60	do	s10	77½
500 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	67	200	Clev. & P. R. R.		6½
4,000 do	66½	50	Ga. & Ch. R. R.		66½
2,000 do	67½	5	do		66½
4,000 do	66½	10	do		65
100 New-York Cen. R.	60½	50	C. & To. R. R.	s3	20
500 do	b60 60	10	Ch. & R. Isl. R. R.		60
300 do	s10 58	10	New-Jersey R. R.		97
164 do	59½	17	do		95
100 do	60½	50	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	b60	95

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by S. DRAPER:

$10,000 Ill. and Horicon R. R. 8s	Int. added	26
$4,000 Lake E., Wabash and St. L. R.	Int. added	26
$4,000 Missouri 6s	Int. added	65¾
30 shares Phenix Fire Ins. Co.		100
40 shares Artisans' Bank		60
20 shares Arctic Fire Ins. Co.		85
14 shares Ætna Fire Ins. Co.		95
20 shares Long Island Ins. Co.		130½

After the adjournment of the Board, Saturday, the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by S. DRAPER:

$2,000 Missouri 6s	Int. added	64¾
$2,000 Tennessee 6s	Int. added	67
100 shares Seventh Ward Bank		85¼@84½
10 shares Shoe and Leather Bank		75
30 shares Bank of North America		70¾
10 shares Bank of the State of New-York		71@70¼
10 shares American Exchange Bank		74
56 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank		71¾

SECOND BOARD.

$000 Virginia 6s	77	180	N. Y. Cen. R. R.		60¼
2,000 do	76	50	do	s10	60
2,000 Mich. State 6s	80	50	do		60¾
2,000 Ohio State 6s, '60	93½	200	do	b60	60
4,000 N. Y. State 6s, '60	95	20	do		61
4,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	76	100	do	s3	60¾
5,000 Missouri State 6s	65¼	150	do		60½
3,000 do	65¾	300	Reading R. R.	s10	25⅛
1,000 Erie R. R. C. Bs. '62	25	200	do		25
20 Nassau Bank	61	200	Erie Railroad		9½
150 Cumb. Coal Co.	5¼	10	Mich. S. & N. I. pr. stk		19
70 do	5	40	do		18½
100 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	20¾	40	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R. R.		8¾
7 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	62	50	Del. & Hud. Can.	s30	95
10 La Crosse & Mil. R. R.	6				

MONDAY, Oct. 26—P. M.

The Official averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week ending on Saturday last, Oct. 24, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of this paper, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Saturday, Oct. 17:

Decrease in capital	$300,000
Decrease in Loans	1,260,330
Increase in Specie	2,166,125
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	2,446,008
Decrease in Circulation	1,202,768

Including the operations of the Clearing-House, which, for the week, found the low average of $9,656,478, and the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general comparison with last week, and also with the corresponding week of last year:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Oct. 25, 1856.	Oct. 24, 1857.	Oct. 17, 1857.
Capital	$54,348,009	$65,519,000	$65,819,000
Loans	104,155,488	95,975,487	97,245,820
Specie	10,880,795	10,011,353	7,843,228
Circulation	8,640,802	6,884,730	8,087,444
Gross Deposits	83,465,136	57,997,098	52,694,663
Exchanged	24,768,658	9,656,478	10,196,611
Undrawn	58,696,478	48,144,020	42,698,012
In Sub-Treasury	12,616,604	5,825,209	5,514,895

The statement is a strong one for the Banks, and the further liquidation in loans, when the sum reported by the Grocers' Bank last week and not reported this, is taken off, is less than apprehended. A number of the large Banks ran up their line quite considerably, among others, the Metropolitan, American Exchange, Merchants', &c. We have subjoined to the official table, for the convenience of comparison, a list of the loans of each bank as they stood upon the statement of last week. The addition to the specie line is even greater than generally anticipated from the low ruling of Gold in the market. Most of the parcels now taken to bank are left on general account, the difference against the ordinary currency being too trifling to make a special deposit an object. The City circulation has gone down quite rapidly. This is mainly from the voluntary practice adopted of substituting country money in payments across the counter. The policy of withdrawing the City notes is not a general one, some of the banks holding it to be their interest now and on resumption to sustain a good circulation of their own. The addition to the Deposit line is unexpectedly large.

The accounts from Europe by the *Baltic*, though bad for the other side, are not construed here as calculated to add to our own embarrassments. The Stock market strengthened on the news, and left off this afternoon quite firm, at an advance of 1@2 ₩ cent., and in some instances 3@4 ₩ cent. on the sales of Saturday. New York Central opening at 58⅛ rose to 60½@61, and Illinois Central bonds, which were done at 64 on Saturday, were in demand at 67½@68 ₩ cent. The shares were also 3 ₩ cent. higher, leaving off at 80½ ₩ cent. The Western Roads were generally stronger, and State stocks quite steady and 2 ₩ cent. higher on Virginias.

With the discount brokers there is a little business doing in paper to-day at 18@30 ₩ cent., though the number of buyers is greatly reduced of late. The Domestic exchanges are better on Philadelphia, 95@95½; and worse on Baltimore, 91@92 ₩ cent. Boston and New England funds 99½@99¾. Gold is dull with the brokers at 100½@100¾ buyers, and 101@101½ sellers. Part of the receipts by the *Baltic* go directly to New-Orleans by steamer *Black Warrior*, to purchase cotton. In foreign bills, to-day, holders are stiffer in their pretensions. London is held in some cases at 105@106; the whole range is 103@106.

Part of the private letter mail by steamer *Baltic* went to Boston by misdirection, much to the annoyance of one or two of the banking houses here. The private letters received denote less excitement on the other side in regard to the sudden change in the English money market than the newspaper speculations, but very considerable surprise is expressed at the continued embarrassment on this side. Merchant passengers who returned home by the *Baltic* were not prepared to find the banks suspended or the mercantile failures so largely increased since the dates last received in England before the steamer sailed. We hear of the return of no bills by this opportunity. The orders for Cotton and Stocks are said to be on a liberal scale.

There were telegraphic advices in the Street to-day that the Bank of Missouri had suspended specie payments this forenoon. The other St. Louis banks that had been holding out will probably follow this example.

Telegraphic Reports.

BANK SUSPENSIONS IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Oct. 26.

The Bank of the State of Missouri, the Merchants' Bank and the Southern Bank suspended specie payments this morning. The Mechanics' Bank is still firm.

THE GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA AND THE BANKS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 26.

The Governor of Georgia, as the session of the Legislature is so near, withholds any action against the Banks, in consequence of their suspension of specie payments.

STATEMENT OF THE RHODE ISLAND BANKS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Monday, Oct. 26.

The following is the statement of the Rhode Island Banks not including this city, up to Oct. 19:

Circulation	$1,936,312	Loans	$8,277,[illegible]
Deposits	833,421	Specie	137,[illegible]

North Carolina State Bonds.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The recent notice of the North Carolina State Treasurer, that he would anticipate the payment of the January interest, if the coupons were sent to him at Raleigh, has been wrongly construed to mean that the interest will not be paid on the regular day in New-York. Such is not the case, and I authorize you to state that the North Carolina interest due in New-York January 1 and July 1, will be promptly met at the Bank of the Republic, in any event.

Yours, respectfully,

J. M. MOREHEAD.

The above is from Ex-Governor MOREHEAD, of North Carolina, whose assurances on the subject may be relied upon.

Bank Stockholders.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has been repeatedly asserted in the newspapers that our Banks have not done a legitimate business; that their Directors have been the heaviest borrowers, etc. It appears to me that these statements should be inquired into at once, and the facts elicited. I apprehend that the stockholders have trusted too much to the wisdom of the Directors, and have paid too little attention to their own interests. Directors generally reflect themselves, and as it is now known to be a fact that several Presidents and Directors have recently failed, it is probable that some of our Banks are just now suffering from this cause. If the stockholders in our various Banks and Railroads would attend to the election of Directors and exercise more vigilance in examining into their details, I am persuaded that they would save themselves in many instances from loss in depreciated stock.

There are some of our Banks whose annual elections take place in November. Will not the stockholders attend and carefully scrutinize the list of officers to be proposed? Let them look out for speculators and risky operators. A STOCKHOLDER.

The Connecticut Banks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

For the Connecticut Banks to redeem their notes in New-York funds is the same thing to them as to redeem in specie, hence the arrangements made by the Metropolitan and Suffolk Banks in regard to New-England currency places the Connecticut Banks in a position harassing to themselves and ruinous to their customers. The sooner they take measures to extricate themselves from the unreasonable demands now made of them the better will it be for the Connecticut public. These Banks are held to the most strict account by the State Bank Commissioner, and it is universally conceded that no institutions in the country are conducted with more ability or stricter integrity. They did not suspend specie payment until New-York gave way, and they are ready to resume whenever New-York or Boston will.

BRIDGEPORT, Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857. SENEX.

Money Matters in Other Quarters.

From a Savannah Paper.

Condition of the Georgia Banks, made in compliance with the Proclamation of the Governor, Oct. 1, 1857:

	Circulation.	Specie.
Bank State Georgia	$1,113,589	$392,397 25
Bank of Commerce	125,914	40,037 88
Bank Savannah	366,668	115,177 93
Marine Bank	277,848	211,647 25
Mer. & Planters' Bank	299,379	79,914 90
Mechanics' Savings Bank	276,930	29,587 00
Planters' Bank	229,907	86,995 67
Cent. R. R. & Bank'g Co.	347,370	62,500 68
Aug. Ins. & Banking Co.	78,650	31,640 68
Bank of Augusta	310,040	42,888 19
City Bank	318,027	107,149 50
Mechanics' Bank	318,984	103,769 91
Union Bank	102,205	41,007 85
Geo. R. R. & Bank'g Co.	973,420	70,300 07
Manufacturers' Bank	67,309	27,409 10
Bank Middle Georgia	64,660	19,802 20
Total	$4,[illegible]	$1,320,429 [illegible]

From the Chicago Times.

The money market is quiet to-day, the banks being closed as a tribute of respect to the memory of the unfortunate victims of the late fire, who were buried this afternoon by the city authorities. There is quite a demand for money, and there is some money that can be obtained as loans for a short time on well-secured paper. But capitalists are extremely careful to whom they lend. Eastern exchange is difficult to be had, but may be quoted at 5 ₩ cent.

The following statement is from the Auditor of the State of Indiana, showing the condition of the free banks of that State:

FREE BANKS OF INDIANA.

	Circulation.	Security.
Bank of Goshen	$62,230	$68,506
Bank of Gosport	61,380	67,553
Bank of Indiana	30,006	31,200
Bank of Mount Vernon	50,409	55,456
Bank of Paoli	50,712	55,000
Bank of Rockville	54,150	59,670
Bank of Salem, New-Albany	45,550	50,050
Bank of Salem, Salem	71,930	70,129
Bloomington Bank	81,830	90,000
Cambridge City Bank	56,700	62,885
Canal Bank	46,000	50,600
Central Bank (closing)	14,276	15,650
Crescent City Bank	45,790	51,229
Exchange Bank	47,321	52,100
Farmers' Bank	56,568	62,974
Indiana Bank	90,594	100,107
Indiana Farmers' Bank	44,810	50,209
Kentucky Stock Bank	85,090	107,772
LaGrange Bank	60,026	66,027
Parke County Bank	76,245	86,862
Prairie City Bank	68,283	77,750
Salem Bank, Goshen	47,914	52,705
Southern Bank of Indiana	105,182	117,690
Tippecanoe Bank	47,010	51,745
Total	$1,401,665	$1,581,295

From the Hartford Times.

The following Banks in this State, fourteen in all, continue to pay specie. We are glad to notice that the old Democratic County of Middlesex has such a large proportion of specie paying Banks: Connecticut River Banking Company, of Hartford; Middletown and Central Banks, Middletown; East Haddam and New-England Banks, East Haddam; Saybrook Bank, Essex; Deep River Bank, Deep River. (The Bank at Clinton and the Middlesex County at Middletown are the only two in the County that do not pay.) New-London Bank, New-London; Colchester Bank, Colchester; Meriden Bank, Meriden; Home Bank, West Meriden; Norfolk Bank, at Norfolk; Hurlburt Bank and West Winsted Bank, at Winchester. There are seventy-three Banks in the State.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—OCT. 24.

Name of Banks.	Aver. am't of Loa'n & Dis.	Ave. am't of Specie.	Ave. am't of Circula'n.	Aver. am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk	$5,763,352	$640,155	$183,796	$3,107,579
Artisans' Bank	877,135	33,235	79,411	182,646
Atlantic Bank	483,446	33,742	54,880	176,498
Bk. of America	4,544,946	883,669	62,138	3,190,271
Bk. of Commerce	11,383,336	1,068,888	3,000	3,771,712
Bk. of Commonw'th	912,790	43,000	20,000	686,300
Bk. of New-York	3,480,997	369,170	334,352	1,734,355
Bk. of N. America	1,343,043	108,875	84,638	912,278
Bk. of Republic	3,220,396	201,340	70,612	2,410,381
Bk. St. New-York	2,540,995	348,674	647,006	2,069,748
Broadway Bank	1,637,511	115,613	108,864	912,896
Bull's Head Bank	215,101	9,805	128,714	127,396
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,371,627	33,495	128,577	702,489
Chatham Bank	432,069	13,627	84,882	187,731
Chemical Bank	1,165,039	471,048	392,138	1,078,189
Citizens' Bank	638,633	47,844	140,410	307,066
City Bank	1,831,471	448,357	17,188	1,564,968
Continental Bank	2,450,054	235,349	72,181	1,390,061
Corn Exch. Bank	1,394,436	119,246	3,006	940,633
Fulton Bank	1,342,988	183,373	110,327	1,024,346
Greenwich Bank	594,899	13,948	111,686	404,917
Grocers' Bank	997,794	2,660	97,348	301,016
Hanover Bank	1,009,602	75,674	77,578	583,626
Imp. & Traders' Bk	1,898,988	172,417	180,454	611,167
Irving Bank	606,534	77,793	77,976	358,608
Leather Man. Bk.	1,478,163	140,098	253,982	1,177,145
Manhattan Co.	4,392,473	620,888	391,338	2,208,346
Marine Bank	728,447	57,778	94,561	386,910
Market Bank	1,307,790	69,059	161,362	761,854
Mechanics' Bank	3,667,710	175,106	368,517	2,300,600
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	484,[illegible]	76,435	174,565	306,266
Mercantile Bank	1,836,456	162,736	62,374	867,521
Merchants' Bank	3,912,369	1,136,086	273,604	3,019,333
Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,751,650	62,212	108,160	680,533
Metropolitan Bk.	5,066,677	262,201	70,910	2,898,536
Nassau Bank	1,109,796	81,960	72,600	553,336
National Bank	1,336,469	400,542	152,686	973,341
N. Y. County Bk.	280,586	31,635	91,101	189,488
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	494,356	57,932	40,058	111,132
N. Y. Exch. Bank	214,619	23,191	90,742	145,444
Ocean Bank	1,192,360	74,068	91,303	862,394
Oriental Bank	428,544	62,190	93,615	230,851
Pacific Bank	818,190	79,266	131,792	365,653
Park Bank	2,862,442	190,720	108,793	1,667,257
People's Bank	486,960	27,123	120,743	301,333
Phenix Bank	2,795,147	310,068	78,443	1,634,351
St. Nicholas Bank	763,004	34,364	104,320	391,[illegible]
Seventh Ward Bk.	922,910	206,040	103,604	436,195
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,308,815	262,904	84,482	1,420,865
Tradesman's Bank	1,152,944	60,797	237,081	477,547
Union Bank	2,214,250	193,453	156,555	1,019,[illegible]

PROVED.

Loans	$95,975,487	Circulation	$6,884,730
Specie	10,011,353	Deposits	57,997,098

BANK LOANS ON PREVIOUS STATEMENT.

	Loans Oct. 17.		Loans Oct. 17.
Amer. Ex. Bank	$5,[illegible]	Manhattan Co.	[illegible]
Artisans' Bank	[illegible]	Marine Bank	732,749
Atlantic Bank	[illegible]	Market Bank	1,350,307
Bk. of America	4,[illegible]	Mechanics' Bank	[illegible]
Bk. of Commerce	[illegible]	Mech. & Trad. Bk.	507,781
Bk. of Commonw'th	[illegible]	Mercantile Bank	1,837,088
Bk. of New-York	[illegible]	Merchants' Bank	[illegible]
Bk. of N. America	[illegible]	Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,837,889
Bk. of Republic	[illegible]	Metropolitan Bank	4,795,[illegible]
Bk. St. New-York	[illegible]	Nassau Bank	1,135,[illegible]
Broadway Bank	1,510,[illegible]	National Bank	1,348,800
Bull's Head Bank	237,173	N. Y. County Bk.	281,[illegible]
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,482,879	N. Y. Dry Dock Co	493,[illegible]
Chatham Bank	433,313	N. Y. Exch. Bank	219,[illegible]
Chemical Bank	1,123,[illegible]	Ocean Bank	1,157,313
Citizens' Bank	662,674	Oriental Bank	421,108
City Bank	1,831,[illegible]	Pacific Bank	841,362
Continental Bank	2,[illegible]	Park Bank	2,854,089
Corn Exch. Bank	1,383,441	People's Bank	513,163
Fulton Bank	1,340,[illegible]	Phenix Bank	2,778,[illegible]
Greenwich Bank	635,801	St. Nicholas Bank	770,[illegible]
Grocers' Bank	543,[illegible]	Seventh Ward Bk.	885,073
Hanover Bank	1,063,189	Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,184,797
Imp. & Traders' Bk.	1,882,[illegible]	Tradesman's Bank	1,216,014
Irving Bank	618,437	Union Bank	2,280,[illegible]
Leather Man. Bk.	1,707,[illegible]		
Total			$97,245,820

Markets by Telegraph.

[illegible], Monday, Oct. [illegible]. In consequence of a severe storm of wind and rain prevailing to-day, there has been nothing done in commercial [illegible].

OSWEGO, Monday, Oct. 26—[illegible] P. M.

FLOUR dull at $4 50. WHEAT active [illegible]. CORN quiet—sales [illegible] bushels at [illegible] Shipments to Buffalo—[illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] Wheat. Shipments to Oswego—No Flour or Wheat; 75,000 bushels Corn. Receipts—3,100 bbls. Flour; [illegible] 64,800 bushels Wheat; 5,000 bushels Corn.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—[illegible] [illegible]

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

[illegible]

Passengers Sailed.

[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6 26 | Sun sets.....5 [illegible] | Moon [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook [illegible] | Gov. Island [illegible] | Hell Gate [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, Oct. 26.

Cleared.

Ship Memphis, Davis, New-Orleans, [illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship Borussia, (Ham.,) Trautmann, Hamburg Oct. 1, Greenock 8th, and Liverpool 14th, with [illegible] and passengers to [illegible]

[illegible]

WIND—During the day, from N. E. to N., with rain.

Memoranda.

The pilot-boat Moses H. Grinnell reports: [illegible]

By Telegraph.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 26.—[illegible]

Notice to Mariners.

[illegible]

By order of the Lighthouse Board,
[illegible] HUNT, Lieut. Corps of Engineers.
Lighthouse-Engineer's Office, [illegible], R. I., Oct. 13, 1857.

Foreign Ports.

At Jacmel Sept. 30, schr. [illegible], for New-York [illegible]

Spoken, &c.

Sept. 21, lat. 33, lon. 6, ship [illegible] & Hyde, from [illegible] for Boston. Oct. [illegible], lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], bark [illegible], from [illegible] for New-Bedford.